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## Strike Raises Odds Against Budget Cuts For France

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French public-sector workers from street sweepers to airline pilots went on strike Tuesday in an outpouring of anger against government austerity policies as President Jacques Chirac tries to wrestle the country's finances into shape.

The strike by 5 million state workers, which caused heavy disruption throughout the country, highlighted the narrow options the government faces as it attempts to prepare France for entry into Europe's single currency by the end of the century.

The one-day strike was a response to the government's decision to freeze the salaries of state workers through 1996 as part of a strategy to reduce the budget deficit from 5 percent to 3 percent of gross domestic product in the next two years, a principal standard for joining the single currency.

A prominent labor leader, Nicole Notat, called the strike a "warning shot" to a government facing tough decisions in coming months on social welfare, pen-

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Commuting by bicycle in Paris on a day of strikes, a Frenchman maneuvered through traffic at the Arc de Triomphe.

## As U.S. Stock Rally Fizzles, World Markets Quiver

By Mitchell Martin  
International Herald Tribune

Uncertainty about the U.S. economy is weighing on stock prices around the world this week as investors worry that a year of global gains in equities is finally coming to an end.

The brunt of the pressure on markets everywhere was generated when U.S. technology companies began warning that their earnings in the coming months would not match the expectations of brokerage house analysts. Professional traders, sitting on considerable gains in many markets this year, have been quick to bail out and book their profits.

In New York, the Dow Jones industrial average fell more than 50 points in early trading Tuesday, before recovering to close 3.42 points lower, at 4,720.80. The Dow is down about 2 percent from its record of close of 4,801.80 set Sept. 14, but is still 23 percent above 3,834.44, where it began 1995.

The American market's recent decline is more a reflection of uncertainty about the economy than a signal that stocks are ready to tumble, said Alan Ackerman, market strategist at Falmestock & Co. in New York.

"What we are seeing now," he said, "is a combination of October jitters, concern over Washington's leadership and real

questions about whether or not the economy is weaker than expected."

The catalyst for the decline Tuesday was a warning late Monday by Motorola Inc., a maker of cellular telephones and computer chips, that its fourth-quarter earnings would reflect the effects of "slower economic expansion in selected businesses" in the United States.

Mr. Ackerman said the U.S. economy did not appear intrinsically weak, but there were questions over the determination of the government to cut the budget deficit and the emergence of a third major political party. Adding to market concerns, he noted, was the history of major declines in October 1987 and October 1989.

The malaise in Europe is more widespread, said Allison Southey, equity strategist at Nomura Research Institute in London.

"European stocks have got enough of their own problems, so each time the Dow takes a serious fall, it highlights them," she said.

On the Continent, she added, those problems include slow-growing economies that are constrained by intractable work forces, notably in France and Germany.

"If you alter the dynamics of an economy and you can't shed your labor to compensate, you're going to have trouble," she

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## Bosnians Stalling On Truce as Their Army Gains Land

### UN Presses Muslims to Accede; Lights Go On in Sarajevo Again

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Bosnian government was refusing Tuesday night to silence its guns and begin what could be the most significant ceasefire in this war because it claimed the Serbs were not supplying Sarajevo with enough electricity.

The real reason, however, appeared to be that Bosnian Muslim troops, backed by the Croatian Army, were again making big gains in northwestern Bosnia. UN officials and Western diplomats accused the Bosnian Muslims of stalling the cease-fire process to allow their army time to retake more territory to improve their position at peace talks scheduled for Oct. 31.

In Sarajevo, negotiations were continuing late into the night as UN officials and the U.S. ambassador to Bosnia, John Menzies, sought to persuade the Bosnians to stop the war.

The Bosnian claim about electricity supplies came in direct contradiction with an assessment of the UN mission here that Bosnian Serb forces had fulfilled all the conditions for a truce, announced last week by President Bill Clinton.

The main condition was that the Serbs allow power, water and natural gas back into Sarajevo after a hiatus of five months. It marked the second time in two days that the Bosnians had put off the nationwide truce. It was initially scheduled to begin at 12:01 A.M. Tuesday.

"As far as we are concerned the utilities are restored," a UN spokeswoman said. "It is now up to the parties to stop fighting."

Electricity was flowing back into Sarajevo Tuesday night, turning the normally black Sarajevo skyline into a twinkling constellation of lights.

By opting for more war over what could be the beginning to the end of Europe's worst conflict since World War II, the Bosnian Muslim government raised doubts among Western European diplomats that it could become a trusted partner in the Oct. 31 peace negotiations, scheduled to be held in the United States.

It also prompted questions from the diplomats that the United States, which has become Bosnia's strongest Western backer, could "deliver" the Muslims at critical moments such as these.

This question is significant, the officials said, because in the event of a peace deal, the Clinton administration has committed itself to sending up to 25,000 U.S. soldiers, as part of a larger NATO-led force, to enforce the deal. That deployment would

constitute NATO's biggest military action ever.

"Yesterday was understandable because the gas hadn't arrived yet," said a senior Western European diplomat. "But today the Muslims just look like they want to fight on. They really have no excuse."

Natural gas supplies from Russia also began flowing into the city Tuesday.

The reason that the fighting will not be halted in Bosnia on Wednesday is because battles were raging in both northwest and northeast Bosnia, UN sources said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Bosnian Muslims and the Croatian Army took a strategic town on a highway linking the long-isolated Bihać region in northwestern Bosnia to central Bosnia. Mrkonjic Grad, where Tito, Yugoslavia's dictator, survived a Nazi attack during World War II, was the last town on that key highway in Serbian hands.

"Our army has withdrawn from Mrkonjic Grad this morning after incessant bombardment and it was a ghost town until this afternoon when the regular Croatian Army entered it," a source close to the Bosnian Serb command told Reuters in the Serb-held city of Banja Luka.

Bosnian Muslim troops have also reclaimed an attack against Sanski Most, another important town in northwestern Bosnia. In mid-September, Muslim forces almost took Sanski Most, but were pushed back a little by a Bosnian Serb counterattack after the Muslims grabbed about 3,900 square kilometers (1,500 square miles) of territory from Serbs.

The Muslim army has appeared reinvigorated over the last few days because the Croatian Army, which had suddenly stopped supporting the Muslim push, resumed its support over the weekend. Croatian troops were seen pouring into the Bihać region and were also witnessed moving into central Bosnia, UN officials said.

Battlefields in northeastern Bosnia were also active, UN officials said. Muslim forces were trying to take Mount Vis, a strategic hill that overlooks much of the

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## EU Commission To Dodge Fight On French Tests

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union's executive commission has decided to avoid an open confrontation with France over its nuclear testing despite the clear opposition of most commissioners to the tests, officials said Tuesday.

The decision reflects a strong desire among commissioners not to overstep the agency's limited legal authority, especially

The French envoy to New Zealand says Greenpeace has lied. Page 4.

on a sensitive defense issue that even the most ardent supporters of European integration admit is still a matter for national governments.

"There are things the Commission cannot do politically," an official said.

The position mirrors the caution of national capitals, most of which have criticized the tests in varying degrees while insisting that defense remains a sovereign issue for themselves and for Paris.

But the commission's stance was expected to provoke a new storm of outrage from the European Parliament, whose members

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 5.42	Down 0.89%
4720.80	124.69
The Dollar	
New York	Time close
DM	1.4181
Pound	1.5781
Yen	100.725
FF	4.9585

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	10.00 FF
Antilles	12.50 FF
Armenia	1.000 CFA
Bahamas	1.000 CFA
Bahrain	12.50 FF
Belize	10.00 FF
Bhutan	1.000 CFA
Bolivia	1.000 CFA
Brazil	1.000 CFA
Bulgaria	1.000 CFA
Cameroon	1.000 CFA
Canada	1.000 CFA
Chad	1.000 CFA
Cote d'Ivoire	1.000 CFA
Croatia	1.000 CFA
Cuba	1.000 CFA
Cyprus	1.000 CFA
Dominican Republic	1.000 CFA
Dominica	1.000 CFA
Ecuador	1.000 CFA
El Salvador	1.000 CFA
Equatorial Guinea	1.000 CFA
Eritrea	1.000 CFA
Estonia	1.000 CFA
Fiji	1.000 CFA
Finland	1.000 CFA
France	1.000 CFA
Gabon	1.000 CFA
Gambia	1.000 CFA
Germany	1.000 CFA
Ghana	1.000 CFA
Greece	1.000 CFA
Guatemala	1.000 CFA
Haiti	1.000 CFA
Honduras	1.000 CFA
Hungary	1.000 CFA
Iceland	1.000 CFA
India	1.000 CFA
Indonesia	1.000 CFA
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Japan	1.000 CFA
Jordan	1.000 CFA
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Kenya	1.000 CFA
Korea	1.000 CFA
Kuwait	1.000 CFA
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Lithuania	1.000 CFA
Luxembourg	1.000 CFA
Macao	1.000 CFA
Madagascar	1.000 CFA
Malawi	1.000 CFA
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North Macedonia	1.000 CFA
Oman	1.000 CFA
Pakistan	1.000 CFA
Panama	1.000 CFA
Paraguay	1.000 CFA
Peru	1.000 CFA
Philippines	1.000 CFA
Poland	1.000 CFA
Portugal	1.000 CFA
Romania	1.000 CFA
Russia	1.000 CFA
Saudi Arabia	1.000 CFA
Senegal	1.000 CFA
Seychelles	1.000 CFA
Singapore	1.000 CFA
Slovakia	1.000 CFA
Slovenia	1.000 CFA
South Africa	1.000 CFA
South Korea	1.000 CFA
Spain	1.000 CFA
Sri Lanka	1.000 CFA
Sweden	1.000 CFA
Switzerland	1.000 CFA
Taiwan	1.000 CFA
Tanzania	1.000 CFA
Togo	1.000 CFA
Tonga	1.000 CFA
Turkey	1.000 CFA
Uganda	1.000 CFA
Ukraine	1.000 CFA
United Kingdom	1.000 CFA
United States	1.000 CFA
Uruguay	1.000 CFA
Uzbekistan	1.000 CFA
Venezuela	1.000 CFA
Vietnam	1.000 CFA
Yemen	1.000 CFA
Zambia	1.000 CFA
Zimbabwe	1.000 CFA

## AGENDA

### Castro Seeks Visa For UN Festivities

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba has applied for a U.S. visa to attend the 50th anniversary celebrations at the United Nations later this month, the State Department said Tuesday.

Asked whether the Cuban leader's application was expected to be accepted, a senior administration official said, "Yes," adding that the United States had "never turned down an application from a head of state" to visit the United Nations.

A formal decision on the application was expected in the next few days, the official said. It would be the third time Mr. Castro has visited the United States for UN functions. The previous occasions were in 1960 and 1979.

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### The Graf Family Scandal

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HEIR APPARENT — Kim Jong Il, North Korea's leader, opening a new bridge in Pyongyang. Mr. Kim remains just shy of taking full power. Page 4.

## When False Mystics Prey, Who're You Gonna Call? Guru Busters!

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

CALCUTTA — When Hindu believers flocked to temples across India and as far away as the United States in September to witness the "miracle" of religious idols that appeared to be drinking milk, it came as a clarion call to another group of Indians who have assigned themselves the quixotic mission of debunking false gurus, swamis, yogis and others claiming mystical powers.

Since 1949, members of the Indian Science and Rationalists' Association have been exposing fraudulent "godmen" who whisk gold watches out of thin air, levitate, give off electric charges, and even claim to have conducted crude discourses with tigers in the wild.

The "guru busters," as they have taken to calling themselves in recent years, include activists raised as

Hindus, Muslims and Christians and as members of other religious groups.

Most are now atheists and use their attacks on India's more egregious mystics as the spearhead of a broader assault on all religions. In the process, none are spared, not even Mother Teresa, the Roman Catholic nun who won the Nobel Peace Prize for her relief work in the slums that have made Calcutta a byword for urban misery.

"Mother Teresa has a clean image, and there is no doubt that she has helped the poor," said Debasis Bhattacharya, 28, a law clerk who has been a leading protagonist in the rationalists' campaigns.

"But in the end, we believe that Mother Teresa is not at all any better than all the other godmen and godwomen because she helps to place a more kindly mask on the overall exploitation in our society," he added.

Similar arguments have been used against holy men

and women in India for generations, in this century most vociferously by the country's Marxist parties. But none of the efforts have made more than minor inroads into Indian mysticism.

Although the rationalists say they have 86,000 members in 300 branches across India, nearly as many Indians can be seen at dawn each day dipping themselves along the banks of the muddy, garbage-strewn Hooghly River, a branch of the Ganges that flows through the heart of Calcutta, in the belief that washing in the water cleanses the spirit.

The dippers include businessmen who are working to cut new deals for the foreign investment that many hope will help regenerate this degraded city, as well as lawyers, doctors and destitute mothers with their scrawny children who live in cardboard shelters under the arches of a nearby overpass.

Mixed in with them, and tossing marigold petals on the water, are sinewy mud wrestlers from a nearby

temple, who greet the rising sun with ancient rituals and bouts that fetch a few rupee notes from the day's contingent of tourists.

Lesser men might be discouraged by this evidence that India, perhaps more than any other nation, remains resistant to the appeal of rationalism. But Prabir Ghosh, the rationalists' president, believes in tilting his lance at every form of what he calls "religious trickery."

"See what a fraud it is!" Mr. Ghosh exclaimed one evening as a large crowd pressed around him in the dimly lit concourse of Calcutta's Howrah railroad station.

In one hand, he held a statue of Ganesha, the Hindu god with an elephant's head and a rat for an attendant. In the other, he held a spoonful of milk to Ganesha's mouth. As the milk rose toward the idol's mouth, Mr.

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مكتبة الامم



## A Family Scandal/The Tennis Star, Her Dad and the Tax Man

## For Graf, a Different Set of Court Volleys

By Mary Williams Walsh  
Los Angeles Times

**B**ERLIN — It started as a simple family scandal, albeit a big one: the volatile Svengali of a father allegedly scheming to evade the taxes on his daughter's hard-won millions and the clean-cut tennis idol daughter struggling tearfully to keep her game intact, even as her creator was carted off to jail.

Now, though, the Steffi Graf affair seems to be blossoming into something more: "the biggest tax scandal ever in Germany involving a private individual," said Dieter Puchta, a state legislator who is among a growing number of politicians calling for a public investigation of the case.

Not only are the names of Miss Graf and her father being splashed across the front pages of the German press these days. So, too, are the normally invisible details of the German tax bureaucracy, a state minister or two, the German Tennis Federation and such leading lights of the international private sector as Adidas, the German subsidiaries of General Motors and Citibank, the Italian pasta-maker Barilla and a large Stuttgart dairy, Südmilch, whose yogurt Graf promoted.

The affair exploded in May, when 15 investigators from the public prosecutor's office raided the family's estate in southern Germany, seizing documents and keys. Although tax investigations in Germany are normally kept secret, word leaked out that the officials believed Miss Graf's father, Peter Graf, had set up illegal tax shelters for his daughter's earnings, enabling him to conceal millions of dollars.

By August, Mr. Graf had been arrested and placed in a hospital-prison, where he continues to be held in "investigative custody" while prosecutors prepare their case against him. A problem drinker, he is said to be receiving liver and circulatory-system treatments.

He offered to post a \$10 million bond, but court officials refused, saying they believe he would flee Germany or destroy evidence if freed. In late September, the authorities took the Graf family's tax adviser into custody as well.

Through it all, Miss Graf, 26, has kept to her tennis. She won the U.S. Open in New York last month but then broke down in tears in a post-match news conference, explaining that she was unable to visit her father in prison because she is considered a possible accomplice.

Miss Graf, who last week was questioned by the German authorities in connection with the case, has since returned to Germany and been granted permission to see her father.

**N**OW, WITH calls mounting for open hearings and sanctions against the civil servants who may have led the Graf family astray — and with the grotesque relationship between a dominating father and an approval-starved daughter laid bare for all to see — many fear that the pressure will prove too much and that the woman whom Germans routinely call "our Steffi" will retire.

"People don't blame Steffi Graf," said Mr. Puchta, chairman of the legislative finance committee for the state of Baden-Württemberg. "People say her father did it all for her."

Indeed, in prosperous, proper Germany, Mr. Graf, who once sold used cars to American soldiers, is far too much of a scumbag to fit in. As his daughter's earnings ballooned into the tens of millions of dollars — they are estimated to now total \$125 million — he hauled cash prizes away from tournaments in bulging grocery bags.

As the story has it, Peter Graf gave his daughter her first saved-off racket when she was 3. She won her first final when she was 6. He controlled her life completely. When she competed in the Summer Olympics in Seoul in 1988 and Barcelona in 1992,

he wouldn't let her live in the Olympic villages, where she might have met young people, but was made to stay with him at off-site hotels.

When at last Steffi Graf began to be seen with a male friend, the auto racer Michael Bartels, her father reportedly told a journalist: "This guy doesn't mean anything. I pay him, so that people won't think Steffi is a lesbian."

Asked today about this bizarre father-daughter relationship, the tennis star appears at a loss.

"He is my father, and I will stand by him and always look at him as my father," she recently told the German news weekly Focus in a rare interview.

"In the future, I'll bear more responsibility and have to make more decisions," Miss Graf said. She



Steffi Graf, the world's top-ranked player, has kept to her tennis throughout the scandal.

said that until now, she had given her father complete control over her multimillion-dollar earnings and had no clear idea about where the money was, or even how much she had made.

"What else was I supposed to do when I was 15, 16 or 17 years old, besides trust my father and his advisers?" she asked. "And later, why should I do anything differently, when everything appeared to be running well? There was no sign for me that everything wasn't in order."

Germans may be willing to accept her claims of innocence. But there is growing disgust here that apparently there were well-placed people who knew perfectly well what was going on — and they either looked the other way or abetted Peter Graf's activities.

Records suggest that as early as 1985, Mr. Graf was searching for ways to decrease the 48 percent in taxes that the average German wage-earner pays to the state in one form or another.

That same year, the young men's tennis star Boris Becker — a Baden-Württemberg native —

abandoned his country, moving to the low-tax haven of Monaco.

Correspondence shows that a senior Adidas official suggested the following year that Mr. Graf solve his tax problems by moving to Switzerland. But Mr. Graf apparently decided, instead, to ask his home state officials what they might be willing to do for him.

Just what happened next is murky. Mr. Graf boasted to his Adidas friend that the state's premier had worked out a "political solution" for him, which the former premier now denies.

The state sports minister at the time appears to have been more helpful. Gerhard Mayer-Vorfelder, now the state's finance minister, is reported to have arranged a meeting between the unwilling taxpayer and the state's highest fiscal authorities.

Soon after, Mr. Graf opened letter-drop firms, both called Sunpark, in the Netherlands and in the Dutch Antilles. German authorities now believe Sunpark's sole business was to secretly collect Miss Graf's earnings offshore so that they could be hidden from the German tax office.

It was to Sunpark that Mr. Graf wanted companies like Adidas, Barilla, Südmilch and the General Motors and Citibank subsidiaries to send their payments for his daughter's product endorsements. Südmilch staffers who got stuck making the actual deliveries — sometimes in great wads of cash — were so struck with the weirdness of it all that they dubbed the Sunpark scheme "Operation Goldfinger."

**M**EANWHILE, Mr. Graf seems to have gotten the idea that his daughter no longer had to file tax returns. None were handed in from 1989 to 1992; instead, the Grafs paid an annual lump sum with no explanation of how they had arrived at the amount. When federal and local tax officials started to grumble, the family made a lump-sum tax payment of \$2.5 million — with no supporting documents to show how it had been calculated.

Large though this amount may be, it is a fraction of the amount Miss Graf owed.

"It appears that they've paid only 5 percent to 10 percent of their income," said Mr. Puchta, the state legislator, noting that a correct payment at Miss Graf's earnings bracket would have been 50 percent.

None of this might have come to light had it not been for sports promoters in the western German city of Essen, who paid Miss Graf a "starter's fee" to appear in a tennis match. She was sick on the appointed day, but her father refused to send back the money. The Essen organizers sued.

The lawsuit itself was small potatoes. But the panel of judges hearing it noticed the irregular ways in which the Graf family was receiving its money and brought the matter to the public prosecutor's office. After years of neglect, someone finally decided to take on the Grafs.

Today, Mr. Puchta and other members of Baden-Württemberg's coalition government are eager to hold a formal investigation of the Graf affair, seeking to discover which public servants gave Mr. Graf the impression he could evade taxes and not be punished.

For now, the public prosecutor is known to be investigating only the Grafs and their advisers, not Baden-Württemberg's fiscal authorities.

## COMING UP

Canada's health-care system was held up as a model during the debate over American health-care reform. Now, its financial health has deteriorated, and some doctors are taking action.



Palestinians celebrating beside Israeli soldiers in Salfit on Tuesday as the pullout began.

Israel Begins Withdrawal  
Hundreds of Palestinians Are Freed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SALFIT, West Bank** — Israel began its West Bank pullback and released hundreds of Palestinian prisoners Tuesday under a deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization, but some refused to go out of solidarity with those left behind.

Israeli officials handed over a military occupation office to the PLO in the village of Salfit in a token first step toward the army's redeployment in the West Bank after 28 years of occupation.

"Today Salfit, tomorrow Jerusalem," proclaimed a jubilant banner hoisted in the village as Palestinians watched the departure of army trucks carrying equipment.

The mood was a mix of defiance and joy. Hundreds of Palestinian teenagers chanted "PLO, Israel No," an old battle cry against occupation, while others flashed V-for-victory signs and waved Palestinian flags.

"We have started a new chapter in history in Salfit," said Mayor Hassan Azir. "This is a new era."

"During eight years of *intifada* we waited for this day when we will be rid of the soldiers," said a villager named Latif as the handover took place.

Under the accord, signed in Washington last month, Israel will pull its troops out of six West Bank cities and part of a seventh and transfer civilian authority in 450 villages, towns and refugee camps to widen Palestinian self-rule.

"I am happy the civil administration will leave Salfit on a one-way ticket," said Ahmed Fares, who signed on behalf of the Palestinian Authority. "I hope it will be a step forward for the implementation" of the agreement.

David Baril, who as deputy head of the civil administration in the West Bank signed for Israel, said: "It's the beginning of the redeployment of the civil administration in the West Bank."

Meanwhile, the army confirmed Tuesday that the army training base of Dotan near the West Bank town of Jenin was to be converted into headquarters for troops pulling out of Jenin.

Jenin is at the top of the army pullout plan, and soldiers are to leave the northern West Bank city by Nov. 19.

Troop withdrawal from five more towns is to be completed by the end of the year, and redeployment in the seventh city, Hebron, is slated for March.

In Bethlehem, the town where the Bible says Jesus was born, troops hope to pull out before Christmas and have the Palestinians organize this year's festivities, a senior Israeli official said.

An Israeli police spokesman, Eric Bar-Chen, said that of more than 5,000 prisoners held by Israel, 960 were being set free in a confidence-building measure as part of the deal signed last month expanding self-rule in the West Bank.

A senior Palestinian official, Hisham Abdel Razek, said the 500 prisoners scheduled for release Tuesday planned to stay behind bars to protest the continued detention of several women prisoners whom Israel refuses to release because they were convicted of murder.

But by Tuesday afternoon, some 200 of the prisoners had signed a nonviolence pledge and walked out of several prisons as relatives ululated and waved Palestinian flags.

"We are starting a new stage. Our war with the Jews has ended," said Mohammed Jarar after he walked out of Nablus prison. He was just a few days short of completing a seven-year sentence for stabbing a suspected Palestinian informer.

Another freed prisoner, Sami Zahran, who had served three years of a seven-year term for weapons possession, said he would not honor the nonviolence pledge he had just signed.

"The occupation is still here, and we have to continue resistance until the establishment of a Palestinian state," he said. (Reuters, AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Phones in Netherlands  
Get 10-Digit Numbers

**THE HAGUE (Bloomberg)** — The Dutch telephone company changed several million telephone numbers in the Netherlands on Tuesday to increase the capacity of its telephone network.

From now on, every phone number in the country will consist of 10 digits. Numbers in Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam and four other cities were changed earlier.

Some 6 million of the 7.6 million telephone users in the Netherlands received new numbers. The changes were announced early in 1993 and became effective Tuesday, the 10th day of the 10th month. PTT Telecom said it now expected its network to have sufficient capacity for the next 10 or 15 years.

Commercial flights between Turkey and Armenia have begun again two years after they were halted because of the dispute between

Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh enclave. Turkey had closed the air corridor to Armenia in protest against an Armenian military drive that seized about 20 percent of Azerbaijan's territory. (Reuters)

Egypt is planning to turn the ancient city of Luxor into an archaeological reserve, funding it through an international appeal. Culture Minister Farouq Hosni said Tuesday. Luxor was the political and religious capital of Egypt during the Middle Kingdom and the New Empire. (AFP)

Security measures at Eldorado International Airport in Bogotá are not up to international standards, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation, which said travelers should be warned of the deficiency. (NYT)

Vietnam expects at least 1.3 million foreign tourists to visit this year, a 30 percent increase over last year, when 1 million tourists visited, an official of the state-owned Vietnam Tourism Co. said Tuesday. (AFP)

## Lagos Pulls Its Airport Out of a Long Nosedive

By Stephen Buckley  
Washington Post Service

**LAGOS** — On a busy evening at Murtala Muhammed Airport here, thousands of passengers fill the main terminal. They relax on benches, sip drinks at food stands or line up at airline counters. Around them, airport workers pace, answering passengers' questions and keeping lines moving. Security forces sweep over the facility, alert to those they deem suspicious.

This is the new Murtala Muhammed Airport, which once teemed with sellers and swindlers, money-changers and

panhandlers, earning a reputation as one of the most chaotic, customer-unfriendly airports in the world.

The airport became a symbol of Nigeria's downward spiral, as sub-Saharan Africa's most populous nation became an increasingly lawless society, made desperate by a striveling economy and a dysfunctional military government.

Murtala Muhammed Airport's reputation for lax security grew to such proportions that in 1993 the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration de-certified the airport and prohibited flights from the United States to Lagos. The ban remains in force.

But after a concentrated effort to improve security, the airport is turning its reputation around. "They have made significant progress," said a U.S. official in Lagos. "It's a lot more customer-friendly. I've been to worse airports."

Until recently the airport was, in the words of one of its officials, "a free-for-all, an open market." Passengers and

their escorts had access to every cranny of the facility. Sellers harassed potential customers.

Touts — individuals offering services to passengers — often extorted bribes or robbed people in the airport. Drug runners brought in their goods and frequently smuggled them past a lax and often-corrupt security staff.

Taxi drivers virtually attacked arriving passengers. "There was no control," said Bakare Isaka, a taxi driver who has worked the airport for a decade. "People really could do whatever they wanted to do. No one would stop them."

Today the airport, clean and well-lit, has a sense of calm and order unimaginable a few years ago. "It is more businesslike now," said an official of KLM Airlines in Lagos.

"They don't allow 20 people to come in with passengers anymore. It's a safer place, although people still have to be cautious."

An airport staffer with British Airways said that now, "If I was not wearing this

badge, they would not let me in. The security is much improved. There is a sense that there are rules."

Among officials' first moves was to restrict access to the airport.

Only passengers or "somebody with a specific purpose" can enter now.

Touts were outlawed, as were money-changers. Vendors are restricted to booths and shops.

Staffers wear colored badges that restrict them to certain areas of the airport; few are allowed access to the entire facility.

Metal detectors and other security equipment are more sensitive. Undercover officers search out drug traffickers. Airport grounds are covered by hundreds of military policemen, airport policemen and local officers.

Certain sections of the airport were closed. A terrace where passengers once watched planes take off and land was shut because "people were using that area for illicit activity,"

an airport spokesman explained. "The main thing we have tried to do is to keep out people who don't have a reason to be at the airport," said Adoni Okotie, the airport's director of public affairs.

Officers at the airport's entrance appear to be diligent. Airport users without plane tickets face questioning from armed officers at each entrance.

While security has improved, the airport continues to struggle with mechanical safety issues. Equipment malfunctions and other problems among domestic carriers have led to at least five accidents in the last six weeks.

Mr. Isaka, the taxi driver, said that the improvements so far had not only made the airport a pleasant place to work but also had given him hope about other broken-down aspects of Nigerian society.

"People are not pushing and shoving for customers as much as before," he said. "The government deserves credit. If they can do this, maybe someday they will fix the roads."

## UNIVERSITY DEGREE

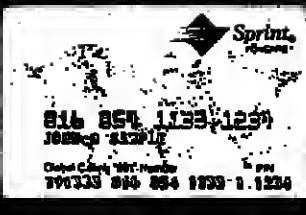
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Bahrain	965-777	Germany	49-30-222-2222	Korea (Seoul)	82-2-222-2222	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000
Barbados	1-800-477-8000	Greece	30-1-222-2222	Latvia	371-7-222-2222	Romania	40-22-222-2222
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Bolivia	591-222-2222	Indonesia (Bali)	62-21-222-2222	Monaco	377-222-2222	Spain	34-9-222-2222
Brazil	55-11-222-2222	Indonesia (Jakarta)	62-21-222-2222	Montenegro	382-20-222-2222	Sweden	46-8-222-2222
Brazil (Virgin Islands)	1-800-477-8000	Italy	39-02-222-2222	Netherlands	31-20-222-2222	Switzerland	41-22-222-2222
Brunei	673-222-2222	Japan	81-3-222-2222	New Zealand	64-9-222-2222	Taiwan	886-2-222-2222
Canada	1-800-477-8000	Kazakhstan	7-33-222-2222	Philippines (877 toll-free)	108-01	Thailand	66-2-222-2222
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## THE AMERICAS

## Both Sides in the Quebec Game Play the American Card

By Charles Trueheart  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — The United States is trying to steer clear of the acrimonious referendum campaign on Quebec's proposed secession from Canada. But that has not kept either side from playing the American card to its own advantage, drawing the United States into the fray against its will.

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's strategy to beat back the separatist option in the Oct. 30 provincial vote has relied heavily on warnings that an independent Quebec would be cast adrift from Canada's vital economic relationship with the United States and its citizens punished in the process. Separatists scoff at the suggestion of economic quarantine. Both sides brandish reports and produce experts, often American ones, to bolster their claims.

Pro-unity forces recently seized on separatist assurances to voters that a sovereign Quebec would become a fourth member of the North American Free Trade Agreement. The federal finance minister, Paul Martin, bluntly called the

assumption "dangerously and fatally flawed" and laid out the obstacle course Quebec would have to hurdle to enjoy the advantages it would throw away by separating from Canada.

If separatists win enough votes Oct. 30 to force negotiations on a new union between Canada and Quebec, Mr. Martin said, "Right from the beginning the Americans would be part of the equation." He added: "The United States would jump at this opportunity to reopen many of the key protections Canada fought hard to secure for itself as well as for Quebec."

Canada's ambassador in Washington, Raymond Chrétien, echoed the theme in a speech in Quebec last week, arguing that the current U.S. Congress is decidedly inhospitable to the special arrangements Canada enjoys under the trade agreement.

These attacks on the separatist message may have hit home in the province of 7 million mostly French-speaking Quebecers, although no issue has dominated the campaign.

Preoccupied by their economic security and the painful costs of debt and deficit reduction, Quebecers do not seem eager to start a new era of French-speaking nation-building, to say nothing

of a protracted battle to dissolve their flawed but familiar marriage to Canada. Only one opinion poll gives the separatist option more than 40 percent of the vote.

Separatists have their own American angles. They seldom fail to point out that Quebec provided the political leadership that made the original 1989 U.S.-Canadian trade agreement possible. French-speaking Quebecers regard themselves, with reason, as more pro-American than English Canadians.

The cultural and economic ties between Quebecers and Americans, separatists argue, will transcend whatever unpleasantness might ensue from a secessionist victory, and huying and selling will resume.

"What possible interest could the United States have in tossing Quebec out of NAFTA?" said Joseph J. Jockel, professor of Canadian Studies at St. Lawrence University. "If Quebec were moving decisively toward independence, it would be very much in our interest to strike a deal with them, and to have Canada and Quebec strike a deal with each other."

The United States was drawn modestly into

the debate after Quebec separatist leaders made what Washington considered one too many claims to voters that membership in the trade agreement would be all but automatic, and sometimes hinting that U.S. officials had whispered as much to them.

The U.S. ambassador in Ottawa, James Blanchard, made news by saying that Quebec's accession to the trade agreement would be a dicey and difficult prospect. He repeated the warning last week in Montreal, with the referendum campaign in full swing.

"Every time he speaks he reminds them it won't be an easy game," said a Laval University historian, Louis Balthazar, "and that's an argument for the 'No' side—those opposing separation. Mr. Balthazar said he thought Mr. Blanchard was taking "a slightly more interventionist approach than his predecessors."

Staying out of the Quebec brouhaha has been a keystone of U.S. policy since the Ford administration, when the separatist Parti Québécois first took control of Quebec's provincial government and began planning the first, losing, referendum on "sovereignty-association" in 1980.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Elderly March Into Medicare War

WASHINGTON — After holding its fire all year, the nation's powerful seniors lobby is declaring war on the Republican plan to overhaul Medicare, heralding a hot fight over the future of the medical insurance program for America's 37 million elderly.

In a nationwide advertising and mailing blitz that started Tuesday, the American Association of Retired Persons plans an all-out assault on the Republican plan to reduce Medicare spending by \$270 billion by the year 2002.

In addition to newspaper, radio and television ads, the high-profile drive also will feature mass mailings of "legislative alerts" to millions of its most active members.

"It will be war," another senior official said. The campaign makes the 30 million-member group the first major lobbying organization to openly fight congressional Republicans. (LAT)

## Washington's Compromise Mood

WASHINGTON — After months of saber-ranting by Republican leaders and the White House alike, both sides have begun signaling that compromise is preferable to stalemate over the variety of budget cuts, Medicare and Medicaid reforms and tax-cut issues pending in Congress.

But compromise will not be easy, and each side will have trouble making concessions without alienating important elements of their parties.

"If anyone tells you they know how this will play out, they don't know what they're talking about," said Richard E. May, a top aide to the House budget committee chairman, John R. Kasich, Republican of Ohio.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, already has had a series of conversations in recent weeks with President Bill Clinton and the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, "exploring the willingness on both sides to explore the conditions under which we could get to a successful conclusion," a senior administration official said.

The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, said last week that while he has not spoken with Mr. Clinton about the looming budget showdown, "My view is that if there is going to be an agreement, it ought to be sooner than later." (WP)

## Gingrich Appeals for Compassion

LYNCHBURG, Virginia — In a speech to 8,000 religious leaders and students, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, decried what he called the secularization of America and appealed to churches to reach out and help their neighbors.

But while calling for compassion, he simultaneously took his characteristic jabs at his favorite targets: liberals, the news media and those at elite universities. His call for compassion toward the disadvantaged was striking in that it is his very policies that many think will create a larger underclass.

"We have atrophied," he said at the Reverend Jerry Falwell's Liberty University here. "We have lost the reach. We have lost the responsibility. We say, 'That's government's job.'"

"I don't believe that," he went on, saying that citizens' responsibility for others did not end when they paid their taxes. (NYT)

## Quote / Unquote

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, announcing his decision not to run for re-election next year: "I wanted to make sure that I do not stay beyond the time that I can approach every day with the zest and enthusiasm that is necessary to do the job the people of Georgia deserve. There has been a habit in Washington of staying sometimes until you're called back by the Grim Reaper or the Grim Reaper. I do not choose to do either." (NYT)

## Away From Politics

• The latest tropical storm to threaten the western Caribbean became a hurricane early Tuesday when its sustained winds increased to 75 miles per hour (120 kilometers per hour). The hurricane, called Roxanne, churned the waters off Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. It was the 17th named storm of the busy 1995 Atlantic hurricane season. The record for tropical storms and hurricanes in a season is 21, set in 1933. (AP)

• Customs officials charged a public school safety supervisor with smuggling nearly six pounds of cocaine into the United States. Heriberto Collazo, who works in New York City, was arrested in San Juan, Puerto Rico, when agents became suspicious because a computer he was carrying appeared to have been tampered with. Customs agents said they had found nearly six pounds of cocaine in the computer. (NYT)

• A lieutenant colonel has been dishonorably discharged from the air force and sentenced to six months in federal prison for fondling an enlisted man's wife and for drunken driving. Colonel Raymond Kerr, former secu-



SAND-PLOWING — Sand left by last week's hurricane lining a street in Pensacola Beach, Florida. Plowing was necessary so residents could return to the area Tuesday.

city chief at Patrick Air Force Base in Florida, was convicted by a military panel of two counts of indecent assault and driving under the influence of alcohol. (AP)

• Endorsing a popular public health measure shadowed by lingering controversy, Govern-

nor Pete Wilson of California signed into law a bill requiring most California communities to add fluoride to their drinking water. (LAT)

• A drug for relief of headaches, body aches and arthritis has been cleared for over-the-counter sale by the Food

and Administration. The drug, Ketoprofen, will be marketed under the name Acron by the aspirin-maker Bayer. It is similar to others on the market but will be useful for people who do not get adequate relief from those medications. (AP)

## A Simpson TV Interview

## NBC to Show Live, One-Hour Talk

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After extended negotiations, O.J. Simpson has agreed to a live, one-hour interview with NBC News with no promise of payment or other considerations, according to NBC executives.

The interview, Mr. Simpson's first since his acquittal last week on murder charges, will take place Wednesday night as part of a three-hour NBC News special broadcast devoted to the aftermath of the Simpson verdict.

NBC will broadcast the interview, to be conducted by Tom

Brokaw and Katie Couric, in the second hour of the program. That hour is to be free of commercials.

An NBC executive, who asked not to be identified, said that the network had proposed refraining from selling advertising during the Simpson interview to steer clear of any impression that the network would benefit financially from the interview.

Referring to the NBC president, Robert C. Wright, the executive said, "Bob's position was: 'We do a straight news interview. He doesn't benefit. We don't benefit.'"

## Prosecutor to Fight for Reform

Reuters

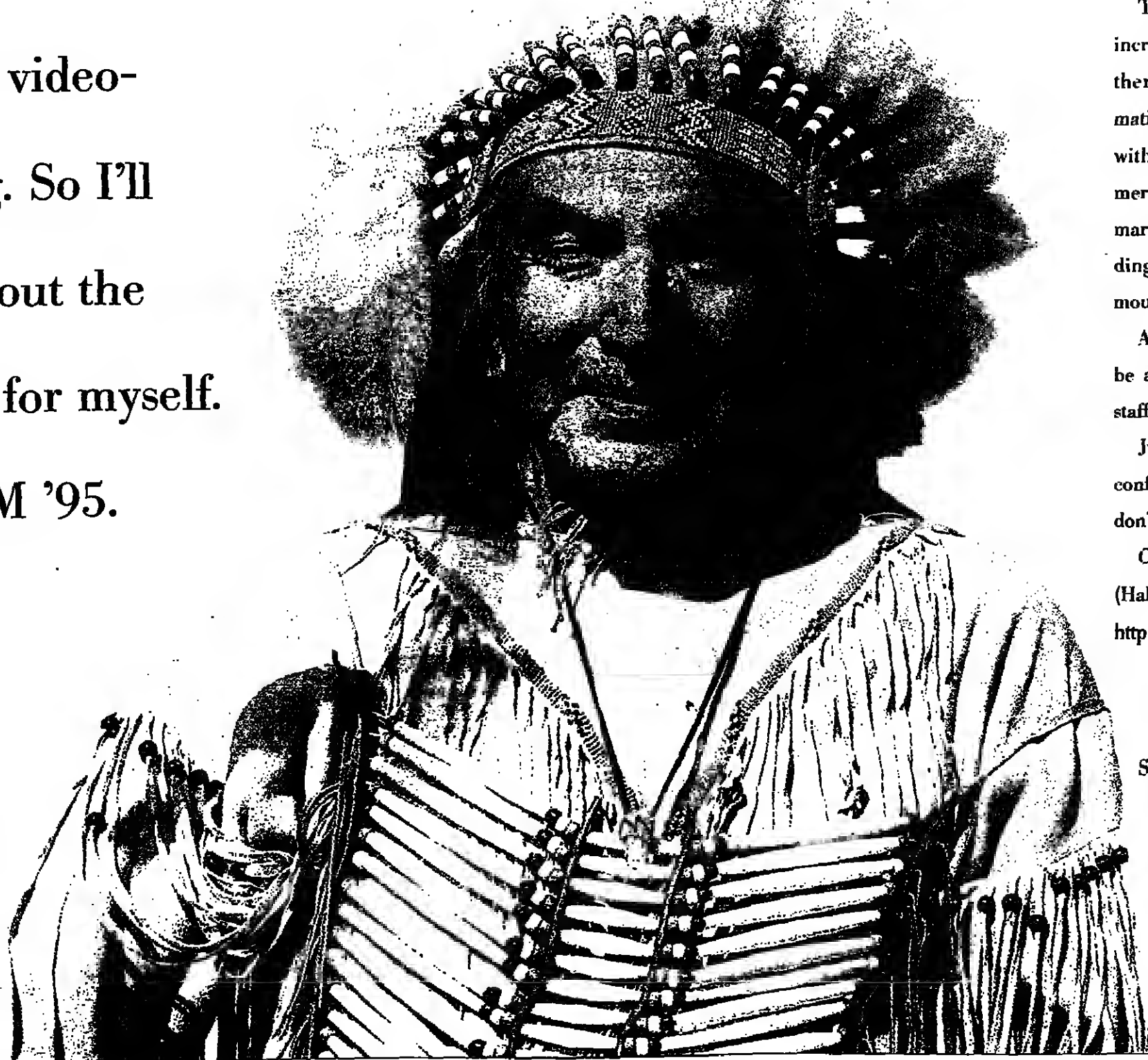
LOS ANGELES — One week after openly displaying his anguish over O.J. Simpson's acquittal, one of the prosecutors, Chris Darden, said Tuesday that the biggest case of his career might be his last.

Mr. Darden — the only black member of the team that prosecuted one of America's leading black sports heroes — says he plans to write a book, go on the lecture circuit and seek reforms in the U.S. justice system.

"There shouldn't be anything such as rich man's justice," Mr. Darden said, referring to how Mr. Simpson used his wealth to assemble a team of high-priced attorneys and evidence experts.

The 39-year-old prosecutor appeared badly shaken at a post-verdict press conference. But on Tuesday, he said: "I am not shell-shocked nor am I depressed. It's reality. What happened, happened. The issue now is what does it mean and how do we heal from it."

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## ASIA

# Kim Jong Il Gets the Trappings but Not Yet the Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — North Korea's unanointed leader, Kim Jong Il, made a rare public appearance at a military parade Tuesday to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Communist state's ruling party.

Official media and the country's defense minister acclaimed Mr. Kim as the leader of his country's Communist Party, the state and the army, but there was no formal announcement that he had assumed either the party or state leadership posts.

"Thunderous cheers of hurrah, rocked the square, thousands of air balloons soared and hundreds of firecrackers fizzled," when Mr.

Kim appeared on a balcony at the celebrations in central Pyongyang, the official press agency KCNA reported.

The agency said that, in addition to the military parade, 1 million people took part in a rally at Kim Il Sung Square to mark the 50th anniversary of the North Korean Workers' Party, as the ruling party is formally known.

Monitors in South Korea said it was the first time since 1980 that North Korea had marked the party anniversary with a military parade, and that it indicated the North's need to maintain a "warlike mood" in the uncertainty after Kim Il Sung's death last year.

The parade started with Kim Jong Il receiving

a report from the newly appointed defense minister, Choe Kwang. Mr. Kim "raised his hand to return a salute to all the paraders," said the news agency, monitored in Tokyo.

Mr. Kim remained silent during the proceedings, it said.

Mr. Kim, 53, who is supreme commander of North Korea's 1.1-million-member military, has yet to be formally confirmed in the two key posts his father held — general secretary of the ruling party and state president.

Russia's Itar-Tass reported Monday that Mr. Kim would assume the post of Communist Party chief on the party's 50th anniversary.

President Kim Il Sung groomed his eldest son

for 20 years as his successor. A reclusive figure, Kim Jong Il had already taken over much of the day-to-day running of the isolated state in recent years.

According to the agency report, Mr. Choe, the defense minister, said at the rally that, as long as Kim Jong Il "leads the party and the army and the whole party, all the army and all the people remain united in one mind around the leader, we feel no fear of any formidable enemy and greater victory and glory are in store for our party, army and people." He added: "Our people's army will as ever remain unfailingly loyal to comrade Kim Jong Il, the great leader of our party, state and army."

(Reuters, AFP)

## Greenpeace Lies, French Aide Says Envoy to New Zealand Assails Data on A-Tests

Reuters

WELLINGTON — France's ambassador said Tuesday that New Zealand had been a victim of Greenpeace "lies and misinformation" about French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

In a speech to the National Press Club to help repair what he called the crisis in Paris-Wellington relations, the official, Jacques Le Blanc, said France was a "soft target" for attacks from the environmental organization.

"Some people prefer to accept lies and misinformation propagated by Greenpeace about the French tests," he said. "They are good at big issues and going for soft targets designed to produce the maximum publicity instead of focusing on the actual problems."

France has been denounced by New Zealand and Greenpeace since the start last month of up to eight underground nuclear tests on the South Pacific atolls of Mururoa and Fangataufa.

"What has Greenpeace done against another nuclear power which has never stopped testing?" Mr. Le Blanc asked. China has tested two nuclear devices this year.

He accused Greenpeace of publicly lying by saying it had hidden protesters at Mururoa in July when in fact they were 120

kilometers (75 miles) away.

Greenpeace later denied the accusations, saying France was mistaken if it believed it could marginalize Greenpeace by taking some "cheap shots."

"It is not just Greenpeace which has opposed these tests, it is over 160 countries," said a spokeswoman, Stephanie Mills. The major disinformation in the debate was the French assertion that the tests would assist the signing of anti-nuclear treaties, she added.

Mr. Le Blanc said protest efforts against testing would be better directed against real environmental threats such as global warming and the greenhouse effect.

"None of our previous tests has done any harm," he said. "Since the whole French national defense relies on the nuclear deterrent, why should France renounce her nuclear weapons in a world which will remain a nuclear one for a long time?" he asked.

"As long as large parts of this world are under the control of criminals and madmen, the civilized nations really need to retain their nuclear weapons."

In answer to questions, he said it was not feasible to test in France proper because tremors would destroy buildings.

He reiterated France's commitment to halt testing after the present series of tests, due to end by May.



President Lee Teng-hui speaking at Taiwan's national day rally in Taipei on Tuesday.

## Lee Urges Mainland To Respect Democracy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan called on China's leaders Tuesday to respect Taipei's democratic system and respond to the desire for democracy among their own population.

"The most important precondition for Chinese reunification is totally dependent on the Chinese Communist authorities' respect for the Republic of China's democratic system," Mr. Lee said in a keynote speech to mark Taiwan's national day.

"China has to recognize that it cannot resist the trend of freedom and democracy," added Mr. Lee, speaking to top military and government figures and ambassadors here.

Speaking of reunification, he said "it totally depends on China's Communist authorities making a sincere response to the desire for democracy from 1.2 billion Chinese people."

Although Mr. Lee has said that democracy in China was a precondition for reunification, the emphasis he gave it on Tuesday elevated it to a position of paramount importance.

Taiwan and China split in 1949 when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's defeated Nationalist armies fled to refuge on Taiwan. Both governments say they want to reunify but each on very different terms.

Mr. Lee, president since 1988, has won plaudits from the West for democratic reforms due to culminate here in March next year with this island's first direct presidential election.

Mr. Lee's comments seemed likely to further strain relations with China. Ties soured when Beijing assailed Mr. Lee's trip to the United States in June.

Taiwan's National Day commemorates the 1911 revolution that led to the overthrow of the Manchu Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China under Sun Yat-sen.

Taipei sees itself as the legitimate heir to that republic, which included all of mainland China plus independent Mongolia. It has renounced a claim to administrative sovereignty over these lands but retains a hazy defined territorial claim.

In a parade before the presidential palace, about 250,000 soldiers and veterans from World War II passed by, followed by folk artists and dancing aborigines in tribal costume.

Thousands of students lined up in a mile-long phalanx which, from the air, described the characters for "Loong Live the Republic of China."

Since most governments recognize Beijing, not Taipei, only 15 nations were represented at the celebration — a reminder of Taiwan's diplomatic isolation.

Mr. Lee's comments on democracy followed criticism of China on Monday as the biggest barrier to reunifying this island with the mainland. He added that Beijing has not cast off an "ideological cocoon" of self-centeredness.

(Reuters, AP)

## Seoul Rejects Japan's View of 1910 Annexation as Legal

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — The South Korean government on Tuesday rejected remarks by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama of Japan that the 1910 treaty that brought about Japan's annexation of Korea had been legal.

"The government has made it clear time and again that the Korea-Japan annexation treaty was enforced on the Korean people against their will, so the treaty was null and void," a South Korean Foreign Ministry statement said.

The main opposition National Conference for New Politics also urged Mr. Murayama to retract the remarks.

"We cannot restrain our shock and sadness after hearing that Japan denied that it coerced Korea into signing the treaty," a conference spokeswoman said.

"Japan should reflect on the past and apologize in order to eliminate any worries the world might have that the country, which hopes to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, may

be trying to conquer the world rather than contribute to world peace," she said.

In response to a question in the Japanese Parliament on Monday, Mr. Murayama said that the treaty had been concluded and carried out following proper procedures and had been "legally effective."

But he recalled that Tokyo had repeatedly expressed "deep remorse and regret" over the fact that Japan caused "unbearable pain and sorrow" to Koreans during the occupation, from 1910 to 1945.

## Australia Bars Asylum for East Timor Refugees

Reuters

CANBERRA — Protecting delicate relations with Indonesia, Australia on Tuesday ruled out granting political asylum to people fleeing Indonesia's disputed East Timor province.

Australia was not prepared to sacrifice its vital relationship

with Indonesia, Prime Minister Paul Keating said, dismissing East Timorese appeals for refuge as a "phony campaign."

"We can't throw it up the flue and say, 'Well, look, because we don't like all the things that are going on in Tim-

or we will rupture the relationship with you across the board,'" he said in a radio interview.

Prime Minister Keating, who has described Indonesia as the most important country in the world to Australia, also said that there was popular support in the eastern half of Timor

island for Indonesian rule.

"Had it gone to a free vote, it's often argued that the people there would have voted for incorporation of Timor into Indonesia," Mr. Keating said. "It may have gone that way in a free vote."

The Australian authorities

are considering appeals for political asylum by about 50 East Timorese, some of whom have reported being tortured by Indonesian troops.

Indonesia recently lodged an official complaint after Australia granted temporary asylum to 18 East Timorese who arrived by boat in May.

But Mr. Keating said East Timorese had no right to refugee status.

"We can't have phony campaigns about refugee status for people who enjoy the citizenship of Portugal," he said.

Australia recognizes Indonesia's claim to East Timor, annexed from Portugal in 1976, but the United Nations still regards Portugal as the administering power.

"Though the government has taken the view that East Timor is part of Indonesia, those people still have Portuguese citizenship and status," Mr. Keating said. "These people have dual citizenship, therefore they cannot argue that they are refugees."

The government's stand sparked accusations of hypocrisy from its political opponents.

"The Keating government has been hypocritical and inconsistent in its attitude to East Timor," said the opposition foreign affairs spokesman, Alexander Downer.

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans of Australia said that under international law, East Timorese with Portuguese citizenship must apply to Portugal for refugee status.

Portugal traditionally grants asylum to East Timorese seeking to flee Indonesia.

Indonesia has been accused of widespread abuses of human rights in East Timor.



CAMBODIAN CATCH — Fishermen pulling up a net Tuesday where the Mekong and Tonle Sap rivers meet in Phnom Penh. October is traditionally the best month for fishing, as water levels fall after the rainy season.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### 4 Muhajirs Shot in Police Custody

KARACHI, Pakistan — Four prominent militants accused of terrorism were shot and killed Tuesday while leading the police to a gang hideout in Karachi, the authorities said. The four included one of Pakistan's most wanted men, who is known as Fahim Commando. Police officers escorting the men were unhurt. It was the third time in two weeks that suspects have been killed while in police custody.

The men were killed in Karachi's central Nazimabad district by militants from the opposition Muhajir National Movement who were hiding in a house, officials said. But the Muhajir movement blamed the police for Tuesday's killings and called for a general strike in the southern province of Sindh on Thursday to protest what it called the cold-blooded police murder of four of its activists.

Militant Muhajirs are involved in an increasingly violent struggle against the government, which they accuse of discrimination against Muhajirs, or Indian Muslims, who migrated to Pakistan after independence in 1947. (AP, Reuters)

### Bleak Outlook on AIDS in India

NEW DELHI — India will overtake Thailand and Burma as the AIDS capital of Asia by the end of the century, with between 4 million and 5 million cases, experts say.

A UN report said that by the year 2000, about 3,900 of every 100,000 Indian adults will be HIV-positive, while 820 in 100,000 adults will suffer from full-blown AIDS. This will compare with 1,170 HIV-positives and 460 AIDS cases per 100,000 Thais and 805 HIV-positives and 160 AIDS cases per 100,000 Burmese. (AFP)

### Colombo Vows to Press War Gains

COLOMBO — The Sri Lankan Army chief said Tuesday that his troops would capitalize on recent gains in the coming weeks to capture the rebel-held northern Jaffna Peninsula. "Nothing is going to stop us," Lieutenant General Gerry de Silva told reporters after addressing troops at the army's 47th anniversary celebrations in Colombo.

The separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, who are fighting for a homeland for minority Tamils, concede they have lost 260 fighters since the government began Operation Thunder Strike on Oct. 1. (Reuters)

### Another Shock Jolts Indonesia

SUNGAIPENUH, Indonesia — Dispirited survivors ran aimlessly and wailed hysterically after a magnitude-4 predawn aftershock Tuesday jolted the remote Indonesian region that was devastated by an earthquake last week.

It was the 12th aftershock since the area was hit by a earthquake Saturday that killed at least 100 people, injured 1,700 and damaged or destroyed 10,000 homes. (AP)

### Fijian Party Criticizes Indians

SUVA, Fiji — Fiji's governing party used Independence Day to deepen the nation's bitter racial divide by calling ethnic Indians untrustworthy and accusing them of being ready to wreck the economy to gain political control.

In an extraordinary attack, the indigenous Fijian Political Party said Tuesday that Indians — first brought to Fiji as indentured laborers more than 100 years ago by British colonists — were disloyal and arrogant and lacked true commitment to their adopted country. (AP)

### For the Record

Floods in central Vietnam have inundated the ancient city of Hue and killed at least one person, bringing the toll of dead or missing to more than 100, the Vietnam News Agency reported Tuesday. (AFP)

### VOICES From Asia

President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan in a speech carried live on state-funded television: "The most important precondition for Chinese reunification is totally dependent on the Chinese Communist authorities' respect for the Republic of China's democratic system." (Reuters)

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia: "Recent developments in the South China Sea seem to indicate that controversies and tensions over the conflicting territorial and jurisdictional claims continue to arise and draw our attention." (Reuters)

## Beijing Warns Patten Not To Make 'Trouble'

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China urged Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong on Tuesday to avoid "creating further trouble" in his annual policy address and instead to focus on ensuring a smooth transition of sovereignty.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Chen Jian, when asked for an assessment of Mr. Patten's record as governor of the British colony over the past three years, said China's position on his actions and their consequences were "very clear."

"China has always been opposed to the so-called policy reform carried out by Governor Chris Patten," Mr. Chen said.

He added that he hoped Mr. Patten's address to the Hong Kong Legislative Council on Wednesday would "benefit a smooth transition of Hong Kong instead of creating further trouble."

(Reuters, AP)

## Military Spending Up in Asia

Reuters

LONDON — Leading Asian countries are boosting military expenditure at a time when nations in other regions are cutting theirs, according to an international study released Tuesday.

The London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies, in its annual report, "The Military Balance," said the growing economic power of the Asian region — rather than a dangerous arms race fueled by mistrust — had led many countries to bolster their militaries.

"It would be incorrect to see in these increasing levels of defense expenditure an arms race threatening regional stability," the report said.

"In several cases, strong and sustained economic performances have allowed for increased investment in nonoffensive defense and security," it added.

India and Pakistan, regional rivals who are at odds over the Kashmir region, increased their

defense budgets by 6 percent to 7 percent this year, compared with 1994. Sri Lanka and Burma, both fighting insurgents, planned even bigger increases.

The report said that in East Asia, including China, Japan, the Philippines and North and South Korea, military spending increased by about 9 percent in real terms from 1992 to 1994.

"With the possible exception of Russia, Japan now spends appreciably more on defense than any other country apart from the U.S.," the report said.

The study cast doubt on official Chinese figures for military spending and said the country's huge armed forces had been extensively modernized thanks to the strengthening economy, with sharply increased military spending since 1989.

The London institute estimated that Chinese military expenditure exceeded \$28 billion in 1994, nearly four times the official figure.



## EUROPE

## Tories Trot Out an Old Standby to Woo Back Voters

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Trying to rally his beleaguered troops, the Conservative Party chairman, Brian Mawhinney, used the opening day of the party's annual convention Tuesday to tout the oldest vote-getter of them all: the promise to put more money into the voters' pockets.

"Our instinct, our goal is to reduce tax," said Mr. Mawhinney. "It always has been and it always will be — so watch this space."

While Prime Minister John Major led the party faithful at the conference in Blackpool in a rousing round of applause for that pledge, doubts remained over the ability of the Tories to buy their way out of what looks to be an increasingly deep hole.

The Tories trail the opposition Labor Party by

30 points in the public-opinion polls. Even worse, after 16 years in power, the sound of dissension within the party is louder than ever. That fact was driven home by the weekend defection of Alan Howarth, a former government minister, to Labor's ranks.

With Mr. Howarth now loudly proclaiming that the Conservatives have ceased to be a "caring" party, the task before a government determined on the one hand to cut taxes and on the other to come up with spending cuts to pay for them, has taken on Herculean dimensions. Evidence of the tensions that struggle has unleashed came Monday night with a letter leaked to the Treasury from the national heritage minister, Virginia Bottomley.

In her letter she mounted a scathing attack on Treasury proposals to partly replace government funding of the arts with money channeled from

the nation's new lottery, funds that the government previously had pledged never to substitute for its own spending. Mrs. Bottomley branded the proposal "the clearest possible broken promise."

Mr. Major himself called Monday for a "ruthless" quest for savings and spending cuts. In his traditional conference eve speech to party agents, he insisted that the task before government now was one of setting priorities. Education, he promised, "would be No. 1 on that list."

In contrast, he pointed to Britain's £90 billion (\$135 billion) social security budget as ripe for cuts. More specifically, he noted that welfare payments now cost every jobholder £15 a day.

With Mr. Howarth having thrown the Conservatives onto the defensive by asserting that they would gouge the poor to finance tax cuts for

the rich, even predictable pledges to root out fraud in the welfare system now encounter difficult political going.

Having raised taxes, frozen public employee pay and squeezed budgets for two years, there is little money around to finance the expected £3 billion in tax cuts. That was illustrated this week when the Treasury hinted that it was weighing the levying of a tax on severance payments. At present, the first £30,000 of those payments are free of tax. In its lead editorial on Tuesday the Evening Standard called it the "unkindest cut of all," and "a stupid plan from bureaucrats who have never lived in the real world."

With its recovery now stuck in low gear and tax revenues falling well short of forecasts, the economic backdrop for the general election that must come by the spring of 1997 is looking far from promising.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## EU Is Urged to Work With Islam

STRASBOURG — President Roman Herzog of Germany urged the European Union on Tuesday to help bring stability to Islamic countries through a strategy of "mutual understanding."

"Questionable as the scenario of a 'clash of civilizations' may be, Europe, in its relationship with Islam, will have to mobilize all its integrative strength," he said in a speech to the European Parliament.

He said Europe would be judged by the international community on how well it coped with security problems in the Mediterranean region and that it should not abandon its strategy of close cooperation. "Defensive Euro-centrism would be a trap of our own making," he said. (Reuters)

## Summer Smog Blanketed the EU

BRUSSELS — Hot and sunny weather in Western Europe between May and August triggered spells of "summer smog" from ozone pollution that exceeded EU limits more than 3,500 times, the European Commission said Tuesday.

When ground-level ozone pollution goes above acceptable EU levels, authorities are required to issue warnings that are important to groups such as the elderly, young children or people with respiratory problems.

A total of 466 sites throughout the Union reported "potentially harmful levels of this particularly aggressive pollutant," according to Rijn Bjerregaard, the EU environment commissioner. A commission statement noted various EU initiatives to cut ozone pollution, including measures to reduce vehicle emissions. (Reuters)

## Turkey Vows to Improve on Rights

ANKARA — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller pledged Tuesday to take the necessary steps to achieve a customs union with the European Union.

In a speech to Parliament introducing the goals of her new minority government, Mrs. Ciller cited the lifting of a law that limits freedom of expression as one of her government's objectives.

Turkey expects to start the customs union trade liberalization agreement with the Union at the end of the year. The European Parliament has threatened to veto the deal unless Turkey improves its democratic record. (AP)

## Ulster Hopes to Lure Business

LONDON — Potential entrepreneurs who fled Northern Ireland are being offered money to return and set up shop. The British government said Tuesday it would provide up to £40,000 (\$65,000) for each new small business founded and £4,000 for each employee hired as part of the plan.

An estimated 200,000 people, many of them university graduates, have left Northern Ireland since violence between Protestants and Catholics erupted in the late 1960s. The government believes many who went into business elsewhere can be lured back. (AP)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

STRASBOURG: European Commission weekly meeting. The agenda includes French nuclear tests, banana talks, liberalization of cable telephony networks, a European employment strategy, and the textile sector.

STRASBOURG: Plenary session of the European Parliament. Debate on French nuclear tests scheduled for late afternoon, with a response from the European Commission president, Jacques Santer.

BRUSSELS: "Euroaid 95" conference on the opportunities offered to enterprises by European and other worldwide programs to aid development. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

A Warm Sun Gives Strike Day a Glow  
A Relaxed Mood Marks 'Black Tuesday' in Paris

By Mary Blume

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Happy the strike the sun shines on, France's public services may have been paralyzed for the day on Tuesday, but the temperature was balmy and a big protest march across Paris, backed by all the major labor unions agreeing for the first time since 1977, had, with its balloons and bands, as well as angry banners, the relaxed good humor of a student protest.

One Paris newspaper offered a doleful list of the public services that would be closed or slowed down for "Black Tuesday," but led with the banner headline, "And Worse, It Might Have Rained."

It didn't. The thermometer also reached 25 degrees centigrade (77 Fahrenheit). Parisians walking to work for lack of public transport slowed from a purposeful stride to a stroll as the sun struck their backs. Bicycles were brought out, and quivering roller blades.

Many people simply stayed at home and took the day off.

Hitchhikers held up a page from a popular morning newspaper saying, "Stop! I Need a Lift." There was no school for many Paris children and no parking tickets for their parents. Although the strike was on behalf of France's 5 million *fonctionnaires*, or public-sector workers — not the most-loved breed when faced across a tax collector's desk or a post office window — it was said to be supported by 57 percent of the public.

The support was not only because of the unaccustomed benevolence caused by an Indian summer, but also because many people fear that the government-imposed wage freeze against which the *fonctionnaires* were protesting might, if successful, also be applied by private companies: the thin end of the wedge of *le tie, so to speak*.

Others, envying the job security and benefits of public employees in a time of massive downsizing, were against the strikers.

One man protested against the strike with a sit-in at the Café de Flore rather than trudge to work. Throughout Paris, 120 students passed out leaflets signed by Alain Madelin, the recently dismissed finance minister, condemning the strike.

"People don't want to take the leaflet because they think it's pro-strike. When we tell them it's anti-strike they say, 'Super!'" said one student on the Pont au Change.

Across the Seine, in front of police headquarters, a Paris cop smiled with unexpected tolerance at the students' activities. "They're young, they'll learn," he said.

The police are not allowed to strike but had invented their own means of protest, tucking what looked like parking tickets behind windshield wipers.

They turned out to be list of police grievances: night pay of 5.08 francs (about \$1) an hour and 4.85 francs for Sundays and holidays, a bonus for 20 years of service of only 100 francs and a medal.

The strike struck in unexpected ways. While traffic snarls were horrific in some parts of town, at the usually nightmarish Châtelet there were four empty taxis awaiting clients during the morning rush hour.

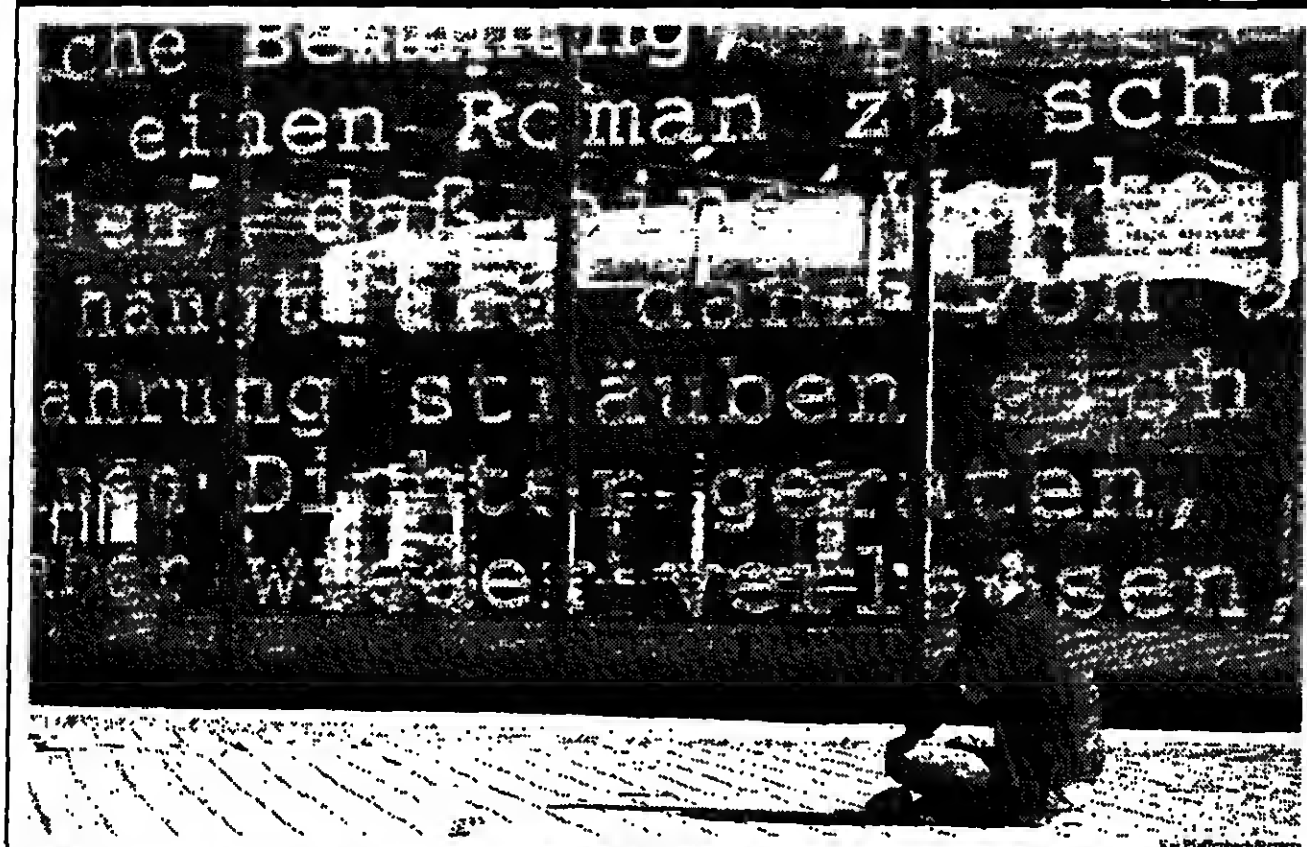
Some people got mail, others didn't.

Although there were no garbage pickups, a shiny bright green collection truck rolled jauntily along, joy-riding perhaps. The meteorologists were on strike but the pleasant word over the telephone weather service was continued warm.

Two young pedestrians asked the way to the Musée d'Orsay and were told it was closed to the public because of the strike.

"We know, we work there," one of them answered. They had never before gone to work except by Métro and now were about to have their first above-ground approach, via the lovely and dappled quais on the Left Bank.

As a reporter announced on the television news, Paris on a strike day, *c'est si joli*.



A BOOKED SEAT IN FRANKFURT — A visitor at Austria's pavilion at the International Frankfurt Book Fair before the official opening Tuesday. During the fair, which ends Monday, 300,000 books will be displayed.

## Ex-Judge Alleges Betrayal by Berlusconi

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Silvio Berlusconi, the conservative media magnate, suffered a political blow Tuesday when the former graft-busting judge Antonio Di Pietro accused him of betraying voters.

The assault by the popular Mr. Di Pietro, who over the weekend said that he had backed the businessman and his Forza Italia Party in last year's election, could have a significant impact on the former prime minister's standing.

"If Berlusconi really wants to know, I'm not sure yet who to vote for at the next election," Mr. Di Pietro wrote in a letter published in *La Repubblica*. "But I do know who I won't be voting for if I continue to fail to see the difference between the party and the company."

Mr. Berlusconi drew Mr. Di Pietro's fire for accusing his old colleagues on Milan's "Clean Hands" team of magistrates of pursuing the tactics of a "police state" by seeking to have him tried for alleged corruption in his Fininvest business empire. In his letter to *La Repubblica*, Mr. Di Pietro said Mr. Berlusconi had to let justice run its course like any other citizen.

"I feel betrayed," he wrote. "I believed that after the 1994 election the new government would have pursued only the general interests of the country."

"I'm not so sure of that anymore," he continued, "and I also think that many Forza Italia voters share my convictions." Mr. Di Pietro spearheaded the judicial assault on political graft that toppled Italy's old governing guard in the 1994 election.

He quit the "Clean Hands" pool in December, shortly after Mr. Berlusconi came under official investigation.

Wounded across the political spectrum, he would enjoy widespread support if he were to

run for office in a general election expected to take place in 1996.

Mr. Di Pietro's criticism fueled doubts that Mr. Berlusconi, who resigned as prime minister in December, would be the automatic choice of the Freedom Alliance parties.

Meanwhile, legal sources said Tuesday that a preliminary investigation had opened involving Cesare Previti, a former defense minister, over the resignation of Mr. Di Pietro.

Mr. Previti is a close associate of Mr. Berlusconi's and one of the leaders of Forza Italia.

Mr. Di Pietro resigned in December for a variety of reasons, including attacks on his work as

an anti-corruption judge.

He was also accused of financial irregularities and of associating with the Milanese who are under investigation by the Milan team of "Clean Hands" judges.

Mr. Previti, together with Mr. Berlusconi's younger brother Paolo, is suspected of having leaked details to the press over the former judge's behavior. (Reuters, AFP)

## Dini Lays Out Reforms For Italian Government

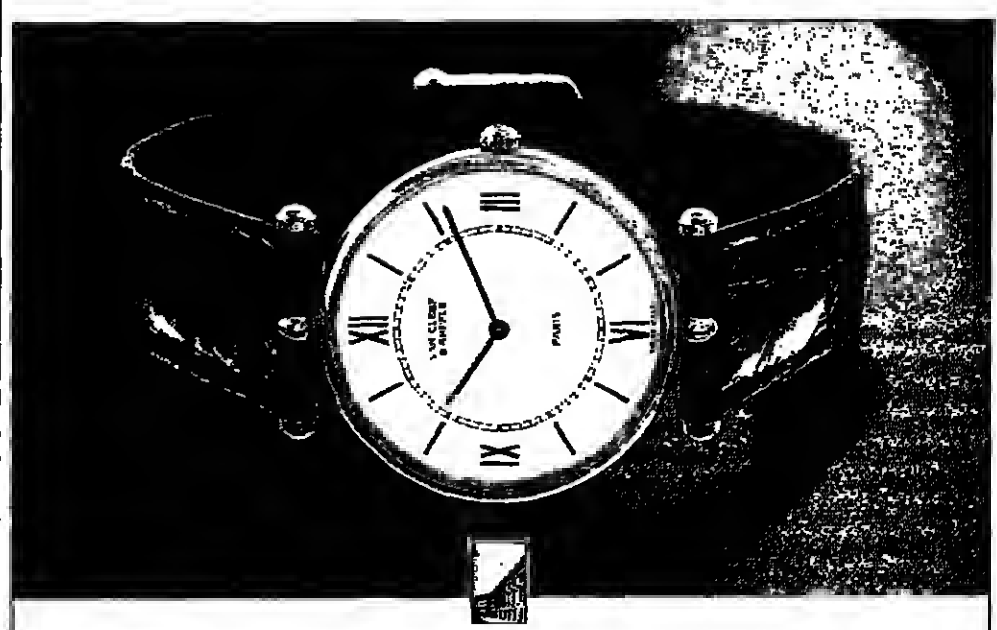
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Lamberto Dini of Italy said Tuesday that he would like to strengthen the power of his office, making Italy more like a presidential type of republic. In a speech outlining politi-

cal and institutional reforms to make the government more effective, Mr. Dini also called for a no-confidence vote mechanism based on the German model in order to prevent the repeated government crises that have plagued postwar Italy.

"Such reforms taken together would bring a significant improvement in the way the government works in Italy," he told reporters after a speech to the Council of Foreign Relations.

The prime minister also called for increased government power to regulate, and he proposed boosting regional autonomy substantially.



## Van Cleef &amp; Arpels

PARIS, GENEVE, BRUXELLES, CANNES, MONTE CARLO, MILANO, ROMA, BEVERLY HILLS, HONOLULU, NEW YORK, PALM BEACH, OSAKA, TOKYO, HONG KONG, SEOUL, SINGAPORE

## FRANCE: 5 Million Government Workers Join Strike Over Wage Freeze

Continued from Page 1

sions, health insurance and privatization of state-owned companies.

Marc Blondel, leader of Force Ouvrière, France's main non-Communist union, warned that "the government must learn the lesson of this day of action, otherwise we will continue."

The stability of the government was further placed in doubt by the growing possibility that Prime Minister Alain Juppé may be forced to resign on a corruption charge. A taxpayers' association is seeking to have Mr. Juppé prosecuted for leasing an apartment from the city of Paris at a modest rent when he was in charge of the city's finances and for having the dwelling refurbished at lavish public expense.

The prosecution is expected to decide this week whether to take the case to court, and the justice minister, Jacques Toubon, reaffirmed last week that any minister facing a criminal charge would be expected to step down.

The effect of the "Black Tuesday" walkout, the biggest civil service stoppage in almost a decade, was uneven.

Huge traffic jams built up on the access roads to major cities because suburban train services were stopped or much reduced, yet outside the rush hours traffic was often lighter than usual. The few Métro trains that ran on 6 of the 15 lines in Paris were often curiously empty.

Only a handful of buses ran in the capital, but in France's

second city, Lyon, the privately operated transportation system ran normally. In Lille, strikers rode to demonstrations on the automatic, driverless subway system.

Traffic jams up to 14 kilometers (9 miles) long radiated out from Paris as commuters switched to cars or walked to work in choking exhaust fumes. Health authorities said pollution hit record levels in Paris because unusually warm weather trapped exhaust fumes from the extra traffic.

Main railway services continued to operate on a reduced scale, including three out of four high-speed trains and seven out of 10 cross-Channel trains. Schools and universities closed for the day and hospitals reduced nonemergency services.

In southern France, air-traffic controllers unexpectedly joined the strike, forcing the closure of five airports and flight disruptions across the country. Most flights operated with delays.

President Chirac, who was on an official visit to Madrid, declined to comment on the strike but said he was convinced "without the slightest reservation" that France would meet the conditions for joining the single currency. The German finance minister, Theo Waigel, said in a newspaper interview that he believed France was determined to meet the target.

The strike reflected deepening disillusion with Mr. Chirac, who argued during his election campaign that pay increases

were not incompatible with the need to reduce high unemployment. But in August, Mr. Juppé announced the pay freeze for public sector workers.

In addition to the freeze, unions were angered by ministers who have railed against the "privileges" of public workers.

The public workers, many of whom are modestly paid, believe they are being made the scapegoats for France's budget deficit and are determined to hang on to their acquired benefits, not the least of which is job security.

But this could disappear for many if the government sells public companies into the private sector. Under European Union pressure, the government must open several sectors to privatization or greater competition, including telecommunications, gas, electricity, postal and transport services.

French citizens envy the state

workers their secure jobs, earlier retirement and other benefits. Although some state workers make no more than 8,000 to 9,000 francs (\$1,600 to \$1,800) a month, the government statistical service estimates that salaries in the public sector have increased 11 percent since 1989, compared with 6 percent in the private sector.

Nonetheless, a poll published by the newspaper *Le Parisien* showed that 57 percent of the public supported the strike call, and Mr. Blondel said unrest could spread to other sectors. Accusing the government of "driving into a wall," he said, "There will be reactions from all sides, not only from salaried workers."

Unions said more than 70 percent of public workers heeded the strike call and noted that some, such as policemen, were forbidden by law from striking.

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Dollar and Deficits

For the United States, the exchange rate of the dollar is a genuine dilemma. The finance ministers of the seven big industrial countries, meeting in Washington over the weekend, applauded the U.S. Treasury's recent success in raising the exchange rate. They hinted that a further rise would be even better. It would help to stave off some of the dangers that worry them. But the higher dollar, especially against the Japanese yen, unavoidably aggravates a different kind of danger. A higher dollar means a larger trade deficit for the United States.

America's trade deficit this year will probably be the largest ever run by it or any other country, and next year's will be still larger. Among other unhealthy effects, this gross disproportion between imports and exports generates public resentment of foreign competitors, beginning with Japan. That feeds anti-trade politics and protectionism.

The Treasury has had powerful reasons to try to raise the dollar despite these risks. The Japanese economy is in serious trouble, and the unprecedentedly high exchange rate of the yen was strangling Japanese exports. For a time last spring and summer it looked as though the high yen could lead to a major economic breakdown there.

Aside from the Japanese crisis, the Treasury also has to worry about the

American economy. The United States is living on an immense flow of investment capital from abroad, without which it would go into shock. A sinking currency frightens foreign investors away. To keep that flow coming, America needs to counteract any sudden and unpredictable drops in the dollar's exchange rate. Like the one last spring, and reassure the investors that their money is safe.

That is the dilemma. To avoid an immediate breakdown, the United States is deliberately incurring a huge trade deficit that represents a peril for the future. That point is made by the economist William R. Cline in a study published by the Institute for International Economics. He calculates that the dollar is now significantly overvalued in relation to the yen — which is good for Japanese exports to America but bad for American exports to Japan.

He also argues, correctly, that the only way out of this dilemma is to cut the federal budget deficit. It is the budget deficit that creates the voracious need for foreign investment capital.

That is the link between the two deficits. As long as the United States runs big budget deficits financed by foreign borrowing, it will continue to need exchange rates that, unfortunately, produce big trade deficits.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Debt to Hondurans

In July the Honduran government filed charges against 10 active and retired military officers, among them seven colonels, accused of attempted murder and the illegal detention of six Honduran citizens. The soldiers were part of the notorious Battalion 316, a unit which the CIA financed and trained in the early 1980s. Honduran investigators believe that Battalion 316 was responsible for the disappearance of 140 people whose bodies have never been found. If the trial opens as expected this fall, Honduras will become the first Latin American nation to try a group of powerful, active-duty military officers for human rights violations against their own people.

The armed forces, now led by the general who once commanded Battalion 316, responded by sending tanks into the street as a show of muscle. Potential witnesses and government officials pushing the investigation have been threatened.

Both to give a signal to the military and to provide evidence for the trial, Washington should provide any secret reports that CIA and U.S. Embassy officials sent back to Washington about Battalion 316's crimes. Although the first request to the United States for declassification was made nearly two years ago, Washington has so far provided only four heavily censored CIA documents.

Clinton administration officials say that a special declassification effort has now been approved to speed the flow of information to Honduras. It will handle both State Department and CIA materials on Battalion 316, as well as on other matters under investigation in Honduras. The work must commence as quickly as possible and give the Honduran

government wide access to materials.

Credit for the trial goes to some courageous and determined Honduran government officials, among them President Carlos Roberto Reina, Special Prosecutor for Human Rights Sonia Duboo de Flores and Human Rights Ombudsman Leo Valladares. Since taking office in early 1994, Mr. Reina has ended the abusive forced recruitment of soldiers and begun to remove various police agencies from military control. Mr. Valladares, who cheerfully admits that he was appointed ombudsman in 1992 because he was expected to make no waves, began to investigate Battalion 316 after one of its members came forward to confess his involvement in murders.

Battalion 316 grew out of the billion-dollar collaboration between the Reagan administration and the Honduran military in the early 1980s to support wars in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Its purpose was ostensibly to catch Hondurans running guns to Salvadoran guerrillas. But the Valladares report, released in 1993, found that Battalion 316 became a death squad that tortured and killed peaceful leftists.

Mr. Valladares's findings are now widely confirmed. Some of the battalion's members have provided detailed accounts of murder and torture. The Baltimore Sun won declassification of some U.S. government documents showing that officials in Washington knew of the killings and disappearances but misled Congress.

Considering the sordid history of Battalion 316 and other secret U.S. operations in Honduras, releasing the documents as quickly as possible is the least the U.S. government can do.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Nunn Will Be Missed

Although it was anticipated, Senator Sam Nunn's decision not to run for reelection is a disappointment for President Bill Clinton and his dwindling Democratic allies in Congress. But it is an even greater blow to the cause of bipartisan support on a host of tough foreign policy and defense issues, where Mr. Nunn wielded great influence by listening, asking questions and mastering his brief. We did not always agree with his positions, but his departure will diminish the cause of reasoned discourse in Washington.

When he was elected to the Senate in 1972, little about Mr. Nunn's career as a Georgia state legislator suggested that he would become a major force on Capitol Hill. His great-uncle, Representative Carl Vinson, and another Georgian, Senator Richard Russell, were known for their expertise and influence on military matters. If anything, Mr. Nunn exceeded their example. But he made his mark not because his colleagues could predict his views, but because they knew that he would arrive at them after careful study.

As a member and later chairman of the Armed Services Committee until the Republican sweep of 1992, Mr. Nunn championed generous financial support of the armed forces, but opposed casually sending them into combat. He supported the Reagan-era military buildup and warned more recently against financing domestic programs through defense cuts.

He consistently, and wisely, questioned the use of American force in

Bosnia, Haiti, Somalia and other places of unrest, and asserted the right of Congress to approve in advance the use of American combat troops overseas. Most famously, he opposed the war against Iraq, in part because he knew that General Colin Powell and other military leaders were among those urging that sanctions be exhausted first.

At pivotal moments, Mr. Nunn challenged Republican policies on defense matters, playing an important role in supporting the cause of arms control. He blocked President Ronald Reagan's attempt, for example, to reinterpret the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with the Soviet Union and embark on his ill-conceived "star wars" defense system.

Despite his challenges to the Republicans, Mr. Nunn never fulfilled the hopes of centrist Democrats that he would run for president himself. His prospects were hampered by a parochial record on social issues, placing him out of step with the more liberal blocs in his party. His most significant failure in recent years was his stubborn opposition to President Clinton's decision to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military.

At a time of polarization in Congress, Mr. Nunn seemed increasingly out of step searching for the middle ground. But he leaves a legacy of unusual accomplishment and independence that will be missed in the sullen discord of today's Washington.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Ex-Generals on the March in Russia and America

By Jim Hoagland

FRANKFURT — Riddle put by American think tank strategist to Russian policy analyst oversteers of German beer: What connects O. J. Simpson to Alexander Lebed, the mud-on-the-boots, straitlaced general who wants to succeed Boris Yeltsin as president of Russia?

Answer, offered after black stares from the Russian: Colin Powell.

Come again?

Well, said the American, the Simpson verdict may propel General Powell toward the presidency by making Americans yearn for a healer — a leader who can calm inflamed race relations. And if General Powell were to sweep Republican primaries next spring and seem headed for victory, Russian voters would then feel more inclined to vote for a career military man in their own presidential election next June.

Here the Russian nodded agreement. That's a three-cushion long shot. But the fact that both America and Russia are momentarily captivated by retired commanding generals is a remarkable by-product of the end of the Cold War.

Bigger riddle: How do two men who have never won an election lead the politicians in opinion polls in the world's two most powerful republics?

Post-Cold War voters seem to yearn for the military virtues of order and sim-

plicity. They may no longer reflexively fear turning civilian government over to military men. Retired generals become icons of predictability to societies shaken by the demands of global transition.

General Powell and General Lebed project incorruptibility to two societies that have come to doubt the morality and honesty of their political leaders. The message coming out of the early polls in America and Russia is: Fix it, General, while we get on with our work and our lives.

General Lebed, a professional admirer of Chile's Augusto Pinochet, is not nearly as intellectually minded or as politically skilled as General Powell. The Russian won national fame by defending Mr. Yeltsin in the August 1991 coup attempt and by commanding the 14th Russian Army in Moldova with a concern for his troops and a personal probity said to be unusual for Soviet generals.

General Lebed, head of the newly formed Congress of Russian Communities party, is not the only political general that President Yeltsin has to worry about. Some 120 senior officers on the Russian General Staff have registered to run as candidates for the Duma, according to an

insider's count. The 450-member chamber will be elected on Dec. 17.

Most of the generals, who will stay on active duty while campaigning, have signed up in districts with large military bases. Democracy could wind up giving the ex-Red Army great influence on Moscow's policies.

That is far from certain. Russian analysts say General Lebed has not shown political flair. And the other military men are not running in an organized political movement but as individuals.

Whether it is General Lebed or not, something has galvanized Mr. Yeltsin into launching a political comeback. Left for dead by supporters and foes alike after the debacle of Chechnya, the 64-year-old president returned to Moscow from a Black Sea vacation last month in outwardly good health and ready to tackle the parliamentary election and an Oct. 23 summit with President Bill Clinton in New York, Russian and diplomatic sources report.

A problem drinker, Mr. Yeltsin has not touched a drop of alcohol in a month, according to these reports. And he has begun to reach out to potential political allies or rivals he previously ignored or disdained. An unpublished hourlong meeting at the Kremlin with Grigori Yavlinsky, the declared presidential can-

didate of the reformist Yabloko bloc, was his first move in this direction.

Mr. Yeltsin will make up his mind about running for a second term only after looking at the outcome of the Dec. 17 parliamentary elections. A strong Lebed showing could rattle him into pulling out. A fragmented outcome would encourage him to stand above the parties and seek reelection as a unifier.

His summit with Mr. Clinton will also play a role. Mr. Yeltsin has not decided whether he will run (if he runs) as the experienced international leader able to deal with the Americans, or as the offbeat and angry nationalist fed up with being mistreated by the perfidious Yankees. The summit should point the way.

Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev has urged both Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Clinton to use the Oct. 23 encounter to limit the damage that domestic politics in simultaneous election years could do to Russian-American relations.

The challenge of the generals will focus both presidents on sorting out their competing and complementary political needs. It could also make them yearn for the days when presidents and Politburo leaders had only the generals on the other side to fear.

The Washington Post.

## America Has a Race Crisis That Americans Have to Discuss

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — I made a vow to myself that I was not going to write about the O. J. Simpson verdict, clearly the most overanalyzed event of the year. But that was before I read and heard a ton of commentaries blaming the decision on "affirmative action, the racial spoils system, the cult of diversity" and other unlikely suspects, or suggesting that the jury system was so flawed that America ought to scrap it — at least in big cities populated by blacks.

Some very important distinctions are being lost. To my mind, this case should cause very little anxiety about the courts and the law and a great deal of concern about the condition of American society.

There are at least three big gaps in the logic that leads some to conclude that blacks will not convict a prominent black defendant. First, and most obvious, there is the abundant evidence that black jurors routinely do convict black defendants and send them off to prison.

Visit Superior Court in Washington any day and you can see the process in operation. And not just nobodies. The mayor of Washington, Marion Barry, was convicted in a drug case by a D.C. jury. The dean of the Congressional Black Caucus,

Charles Diggs, was convicted by a D.C. jury a few years ago. Another black congressman, Mel Reynolds, was convicted by a Chicago jury just last month.

Second, as every lawyer knows, the case that the Simpson jury heard was not the case the television viewers saw. The television audience saw and heard arguments and evidence that were properly excluded from the jury's consideration. But television viewers also saw less, because they were absorbing the testimony while going through their daily routine, not focusing solely on the evidence.

Third, suppose that the Simpson jury had split on racial lines, with the nine blacks favoring acquittal and the two whites and one Latino insisting that he was guilty. The result would have been a mistrial, and observers would be claiming that racial loyalties overrode everything else in the jury room.

But those who assert that this jury was in the grip of racial "groupthink" ignore the fact that this was a unanimous verdict, quickly and, from all appearances, easily

reached by a racially mixed jury. I was struck by the ritual question the court clerk asked of the jurors after reading their verdict: "So say you one? So say you all?"

Think what those eight words mean. Individually and collectively, these 12 Americans were confirming the judgment they had reached after months of listening to complex, emotionally wrenching testimony. Their ability to reach across their individual differences and pronounce a verdict that, one and all, they could endorse should be seen not as an indictment of the jury system but as its vindication.

That is all the more true given what we know about the racially polarized public reaction to the case. The Simpson trial has demonstrated — once again, as if it were needed — how separate are the lives and how different the reactions of black and white Americans. That separation, which has only worsened since the Kerner Commission decried the "two nations" almost 30 years ago, is America's real crisis, not some supposed flaw in the jury system.

In the last few days, The Washington Post has been publishing polls dramatizing the gulf in perceptions on a wide range of subjects. Whites predominantly and mis-

takenly believe that blacks have achieved parity with whites in income, jobs, education, housing and other measures of well-being. As a consequence, few whites but most blacks believe that racial discrimination is a continuing problem. The gap is so wide, said Robert J. Blendon, the Harvard professor who analyzed the poll, that "blacks and whites may as well be on two different planets."

The danger in that situation cannot be reduced without honestly confronting it, nor will it be helped by an inherently exclusionary march of a million black men in Washington on Monday. Now is the time, while the Simpson case is still echoing, for President Bill Clinton to take the lead in organizing a public dialogue among Americans of different races about where we are and where we are going.

The television and press, which gave so much attention to the trial, ought to make comparable time available for this conversation. Of course it is risky for leaders to step forward. But the president could do no greater service to the nation than convening the first such group and inviting the nation to join in, while there is still time.

The Washington Post.

## Look Who Isn't Standing Back From Farrakhan's Big March

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Louis Farrakhan, head of the Nation of Islam, invited Colin Powell to attend the demonstration in Washington he plans for next week. General Powell had a fine answer available, for himself and all African-Americans — his own words. He spoke them at Howard University last year.

Representatives of the Nation of Islam had appeared at Howard, a black university, spewing denunciations of Jews. He says he thought about that as he prepared his commencement address. "I knew the message I had to de-

liver," he writes in "My American Journey." "I pulled up something from the marrow of my beliefs as a black living in a white-majority society."

And he said it: "African-Americans have come too far and we have too far yet to go to take a detour into the swamp of hatred."

On Sunday, Mr. Farrakhan said General Powell had told him he was thinking over the invitation to see if he had time. On the basis of that part of the Powell memoirs, and my respect for him, I did not

believe Mr. Farrakhan. I was confident that General Powell would tell the man leading blacks into that swamp that he would not march with him even if his schedule were open as the prairie.

But Mr. Farrakhan was telling the truth. When I called the Powell office Monday afternoon, a spokeswoman said that on Friday the general had indeed told Mr. Farrakhan that he had to consult his schedule. And Monday morning, she said, he sent Mr. Farrakhan a fax saying that he would be out of

town for the demonstration, but he supported its "purpose" — without specifying what it was.

That is a disappointing reply, from any leader. It tells African-Americans that if they can find the time, there's nothing wrong with joining the protest to support its "purpose." But there is.

Purpose? Like every demagogue, Mr. Farrakhan presents a list of shiny "purposes" as among his objectives — self-help, respect, training, jobs, bringing a "community" together and making it powerful. That was part of Hitler's message. Sorry, Adolf, it happens I won't be in Munich for your march, but I support the purpose.

White supremacists mouth those "purposes" as they throw filth at blacks. What would we say of whites who joined demonstrations of the Fuhrmans of America, announcing that they supported their "purpose"?

To march with Louis Farrakhan in Washington is to strengthen a man who leads a crusade against whites and for resegregation, to march with his goon squads, to march with anti-Semites — to march straight into that swamp of hatred that General Powell warned against as Howard.

It is condescending to say that those who will march do not know what he stands for in addition to those noble "purposes." They know.

Every demonstrator hurts African-Americans who have dared oppose him and face down his goons and threats.

Even as he calls black men to Washington for black unity, he

keeps threatening all blacks, men, women, children. African-Americans who do not boycott work, school, shopping, the stage or playing field will be considered as renegade and white.

For any African-American who marches to say he is in support of Mr. Farrakhan's "purposes" but not of his messages of hatred is a deliberate suspension of moral and political standards, a synonym for hypocrisy. For politicians like Jesse Jackson or Al Sharpton, or writers like Cornel West, to speak from his rostrum will be to spit in the eye of Americans who believe in racial and religious reconciliation. For Maya Angelou to be a token female in a demonstration that bars women will be embarrassing obscenity.

At least let such celebrities spare us any blather of racial harmony. They have chosen the leader of their parade; let them be faithful to him.

Michael Meyers, executive director of the New York Civil Rights Coalition, an African-American under constant attack from Farrakhan clones, puts it straight: "Hated has gone mainstream." Jewish organizations that keep closed silence — unlike the Anti-Defamation League — are disgustingly craven.

General Powell writes that his Howard speech got a lot of media attention because denouncing race hatred, from wherever it came, was apparently a welcome message. It is. Let's hope and ask that he return to it soon and plain, as on page 597 of his autobiography, and with constancy and purpose.

The New York Times.

## Toward an Israel-Syria Settlement

By Moshe Ma'oz

JERUSALEM — After the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian agreement, it is high time to renew and advance the stalled Syrian-Israeli peace negotiations, but with a more active American role aimed at bridging the remaining differences.

The prospects for Washington being able to help achieve this goal within the next several months seem fairly promising. The peace formula is known: Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon in return for diplomatic and economic relations, open borders and effective security arrangements. But the two parties still disagree on major issues:

• The Israeli government is apparently (but not yet officially) ready to withdraw to the pre-1948 international boundary, but Syria demands the pre-1967 line, which lies west of the international boundary and includes small, strategically important territories. Having been seized by Syrian forces during the 1948 war and after the 1949 armistice agreement, these territories consist of the slope of the River Banias (the main tributary of the Jordan), certain positions on the eastern bank of Lake Tiberias, and the Hamat-Gader area, the meeting point of the Syrian-Israeli-Jordanian borders.

• Syria insists that Israel should withdraw to that line within one year, and only then would diplomatic relations be established, whereas Israel offers a phased withdrawal over a three-year period and demands diplomatic relations after the first phase of the pullback.

• Jerusalem insists that the security arrangements should include Israeli warning stations on the Golan and on Mount Hermon, whereas Damascus suggests instead aerial surveillance over the Golan by a "friendly

foreign party" (the United States?). This difference has been the major reason for the stalemate in negotiations since July.

The United States has both a strategic interest and a political capability to revive and further the peace process between Damascus and Jerusalem.

Apart from presenting its own blueprint for a peace settlement, Washington could help each party with its essential needs or benefits from this settlement.

It could acknowledge Syria's strategic interests in Lebanon and erase its name from the U.S. blacklist of countries supporting terrorism, thus helping Syria attract more foreign investment in order to develop its economy.

And America could continue to help Israel maintain its strategic-military edge in the region to compensate for loss of the Golan and to deter future hostile regimes in Syria or elsewhere, from attacking the Jewish state.

To be sure, Ba'athist Syria has not essentially changed its hostile ideological attitude toward Israel and continues to increase its military arsenal, which includes ballistic missiles and chemical warheads. Damascus also maintains its strategic alliance with Tehran, which has endeavored to develop a nuclear capability while opposing the Arab-Israeli peace process.

But President Hafez Assad has for the last 22 years accepted the principle of a political settlement, albeit on his own terms. In late 1973 he accepted UN Resolution 338, which called for peace with Israel in return for the territories occupied by Israel in June 1967. And since 1988 he has given priority to a political solution rather than a military one, owing to Syria's strategic

constraints and economic difficulties and to the crucial change in Soviet policy (even before the collapse of the U.S.S.R.).

And for the last three years, following the election of Yitzhak Rabin as Israel's prime minister with a new, flexible policy regarding Syria and the Golan, Mr. Assad has been ready to sign a full peace agreement with Israel provided it withdraws from the entire Golan Heights and southern Lebanon.

If a political settlement is not reached, Syria is likely to sustain its ideological motivation and its military preparation to fight Israel over the Golan, and to enhance the bloody war of attrition by Hezbollah in southern Lebanon. And while strengthening its alliance with Iran, it will try to sabotage Israel's rapprochement with the Palestinians and with other Arab nations.

But a peace accord, despite its shortcomings, might further reduce Damascus's military intentions, weaken its military links with Tehran and expand its economic development.

An accord would also entail peaceful relations between Lebanon and Israel, foster Palestinian-Israeli peacemaking and encourage more Arab nations to establish normal relations with the Jewish state.

In short, peace between Syria and Israel is likely in the many respects to advance the end of the long and bitter Arab-Israeli conflict and open a new era of stability in the Middle East.

The writer is director of the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and author of "Syria and Israel: From War to Peace-making." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Papal Vigor

ROME — The United States Minister at Vienna was received in audience by Pope Leo XIII today [Oct. 10]. During the interview, His Holiness heartily congratulated the Minister upon the complete freedom enjoyed by the Roman Catholics in the United States. The Pope also inquired concerning the health of the President of the United States, of whom he spoke in very sympathetic terms. The American Minister carried away with him an excellent impression of the Pope's health and mental vigor.

### 1920: Chimes of Yore

PARIS — Belgium, for centuries before the devastating war, was sweetly famed for her chimes. Alas! those historic ones of Ypres, which Longfellow celebrated, will be heard no more. The making of chime-bells is an art that was carried to a high per-

fection in the Middle Ages. It would hardly be possible in this period of the decay of handicraft to manufacture a chime of bells approaching in quality of timbre and precision of tone to that which formerly swung in the tower of the Cloth-House at Ypres.

### 1945: Spain to Vote

MADRID — The Franco Cabinet has set the date for the first municipal elections to be held in Spain since the Spanish Civil War. The decision to hold municipal elections is a partial move toward democratic procedures in Spain. However, only one-third of the municipal councillors are to be elected, with the other two-thirds chosen by General Franco. Madrid newspapers today headlined that "major political liberties for Spaniards" were under study by the Cabinet, but the Foreign Minister told reporters that steps in this direction would be taken without hurrying.



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## OPINION/LETTERS

## Americans Revere Pope But Ignore His Teachings

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — It seemed for years that the zenith of three decades ago when the popular John XXIII convened the Second Vatican Council and initiated the so-called *aggiornamento* (updating) of the Roman Catholic Church. And he remains a great favorite.

But he has a serious rival in John Paul II, who came to the throne of St. Peter from Poland and unlike the stay-at-home John XXIII, has become a globe-trotting drawing worshipful multitudes on every continent. His delicious reception in New York and Baltimore suggests that he may be the most widely esteemed figure, lay or clerical, in the world today.

And that is something of a mystery — not least because religion does not enjoy high priority in some enlightened circles today.

His American visits, moreover, seem only to deepen the paradox. They are marked by complaints from the Catholic laity (or significant parts of it) that the Pope presides over a patriarchal institution, shackled by dogmas of clerical celibacy and by its adamant opposition to the ordination of women, who play increasingly large pastoral roles nonetheless.

The church that John Paul II dominates is further said to be out of step with the Catholic masses in America, who cheerfully ignore its stern teachings on contraception, abortion and divorce — and sometimes on other social issues as well.

How does one explain the popularity of a Pope who pointedly and persistently tells his flock what they don't especially want to hear?

In America, so Tocqueville observed a century and a half ago, denominational and doctrinal differences tend to lose their sharp edges and saliency in the easy sociability of a frontier society.

Americans are no longer a frontier society, but the traditional American style of religious belief remains subjective and individualistic. It is part of the tradition of easy religious pluralism to live in a state of tension — to believe that nominal church affiliation, Sunday churchgoing, social contact, goodwill and good deeds count as much as belief. The spirit, not the dogma, is the measure.

Nonetheless, it also appears that most members of the Pope's audience are glad that someone out

**John Paul's firmness, not so much his message, is admired.**

there stands for something, even if it is disagreeable; and it is apparently reassuring to them that amid the shifting sands of modernity and easy morals there is one figure who has stern views on personal behavior and states them frequently and without equivocation.

Part of it, probably, is that John Paul II fills a sensed vacuum. You need only watch political candidates sliding and slithering in pursuit of high office, blurring views, and even repudiating long-held views, to see that our would-be leaders take accommodation very far. The essence is catering, if not outright pandering.

I suspect that this ultra-accommodativeness is psychologically wrong, that even as we create a political environment that rewards mushy, pandering views, we feel contempt for those who prosper in it. People find in John Paul II views that are as firm, consistent and philosophically coherent as his spirit is sunny and generous, something they miss in secular leaders.

As I watched John Paul II at work, I was reminded of an observation that James Reston of the New York Times made at the time of Winston Churchill's death in 1965. In President Lyndon Johnson's Washington of that period, the buzzword was "consensus," implying that a political leader's duty was to seek compromise and dull the edges of disagreement.

Mr. Reston correctly noted that Churchill had been anything but a "consensus" politician — more often he was a maverick at odds with his party, condemned by conventional opinion as a troublemaker of eccentric and provocative views. Yet this very quality loomed in retrospect as an essential part of what placed him, at his death, among the transcendent leaders of this or any century.

As with Churchill then, so with John Paul II 30 years later? Perhaps the Pope has reminded us of the qualities of character and conviction that stir our souls.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## East Was West

I am appalled by William Pfaff's article ("NATO Expansion Eastward Is Wrong," Sept. 28) characterizing the eastward expansion plans as a hypocritical fraud.

It should be remembered that the former kingdoms of Bohemia, Hungary and Poland — with their historical contribution to western Christianity, the Renaissance and the Reformation — belong to the core of Europe. They didn't choose to become Soviet satellites but fell under Russian domination due to President Franklin Roosevelt's naïveté and weakness in dealing with Stalin at Yalta.

The proper sphere of Russian interests is limited to those neighboring nations whose people embrace the Eastern Orthodox Church, such as the Serbs or Romanians. The Russians have nothing to fear from NATO's expansion to include

nations with which they don't share a common border.

ERVIN Y. GALANTY,  
Lausanne, Switzerland.

## Concealed Inflation

Regarding "Simply Shave the Consumer Price Index and We Save Billions" (Opinion, Sept. 29) by Daniel Patrick Moynihan:

With all due respect to Senator Moynihan's sociological opinions, he is way off the mark in economics by declaring that the Consumer Price Index always overstates the rise in the cost of living. Anyone who keeps a record of household expenses knows that the reverse is true.

The prices of many items of daily life not included in the "market basket" have risen over the past 25 years much faster than the Consumer Price Index. They include toothpaste and most other items of hygiene, haircuts, newspapers,

books, all repair work and many other services.

In addition, there is the hidden inflation of declining quality. A garment may cost the same, or only a little more, yet fabric and finishing have sharply declined in quality. Housing is built more shoddily and with less space. Restaurants heat up precooked food in microwave ovens. Public infrastructure deteriorates.

Thus the true rate of inflation, considering both price and quality, for the average middle-income household is probably several times higher than the Consumer Price Index.

Inflation is a hidden tax on the consumer, poorly understood by most. Cutting the indexing of Social Security payments by 1 percent is clever legerdemain to shift some of the inflation tax to the Social Security beneficiaries. It may fool some of the people some of the time.

RAINER ESSLER,  
Avignon, France.

## Video on Muslims in U.K. Packs Them In in Jakarta

By Margot Cohen

JAKARTA — The Indonesian economics student Budi Irawan could hardly believe his eyes.

On a glowing video screen, he watched young men in V-neck sweaters and white trousers enjoy a leisurely game of cricket. They were Muslims, just like him. At play, work and prayer, a whole commu-

Koran to a computer screen bearing the sacred verses. A bazaar offers Muslim banking services, Muslim fashions, Muslim insurance policies, Muslim children's books and even Muslim soap (which must be without perfume).

Given this comucopia, why are Indonesians also making a beeline for the British display?

For one thing, it provides a solid measure of reassurance. In Indonesia, as elsewhere in the Islamic world, the Bosnia crisis has fanned anxiety that Muslim minorities are destined to suffer worldwide. Recent outbreaks of violence against Muslims in the majority Catholic province of East Timor, annexed by Indonesia from Portugal in 1976, have brought these fears closer to home. So viewers warm to the notion that the British government and people welcome their 2 percent Muslim population, most of whose members are under 25.

"The development of a large Muslim community in Britain can enrich and enhance the quality of British life," reads a placard in the display sent out from London. Real-life portraits of Muslim businessmen, musicians, journalists and others in Britain flesh out the rhetoric.

The exhibition also contradicts the image conveyed by foreign movies and television shows that Westerners are a godless, promiscuous bunch. "Everything overseas usually seems so vulgar," said 24-year-old Nona Tanamal, a Garuda Airlines office worker. "It turns out that they do know how to balance their social life with religious teachings."

Most important, the exhibition encourages Indonesian Muslims to reaffirm their own commitment to religious tolerance and mutual respect. With an Islamic revival on display to the world, they cannot aspire to anything less.

The writer, a journalist based in Jakarta, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## BOOKS

## PORTRAIT OF PICASSO AS A YOUNG MAN:

An Interpretive Biography

By Norman Mailer. 400 pages. \$35. Atlantic Monthly Press.

By Michiko Kakutani

IT'S EASY to understand why Norman Mailer would want to write a biography of Picasso. The painter, after all, can be seen as a kind of artistic role model for Mailer, something that helps explain much of what is wrong with this ham-handed, derivative and highly subjective new biography.

True, Mailer's ambitions were never as grandiose as Picasso's: he simply aspired to "alter the nerves and marrow of a nation," while the painter actually wanted to shatter and remake all of reality. Nor can the two men's careers really be compared in terms of magnitude, resonance or scope.

Still, both evince remarkably similar aesthetics and remarkably similar approaches to their work. Both have been chameleons throughout their career, strutting on and off a multitude of artistic styles with fluency and ease.

Both have made very public inventories of their psyches, using their own obsessions as a kind of index to a tumultuous

world, even as they've dramatized themselves as outlaws. And both have ensnared art as a magical, shamanistic force, offering the possibility of exorcism and transformation.

Even their preoccupation with violence, machismo and the baffling otherness of women have been very much the same. In fact, when Mailer described himself in "The Armies of the Night" as "warrior, presumptive general, champion of obscenity, embattled aging infant terrible," he might well have been describing Picasso.

The problem with writing about Picasso is that so much has already been said about his life and work. Not only does his work constitute a kind of continuing diary, but a host of memoirs and biographies have also filled out the record, most notably John Richardson's superb 1991 "A Life of Picasso, Vol. I" (Random House), which covers much of the same period analyzed by Mailer in "Portrait of Picasso as a Young Man."

As he did in his recent book about the Kennedy assassination ("Oswald's Tale: An American Mystery"), Mailer tries to cope with this huge pre-existing record by quoting copiously from earlier books, treating them as source material that he can cheerfully pillage.

He draws heavily from the memoirs written by Picasso's first mistress, Fernande Olivier ("Picasso and His Friends" and "Souvenirs Intimes"), from Jaime Sabartes' "Picasso, an Intimate Portrait," from Arianna Stassinopoulou Huffington's "Picasso: Creator and Destroyer" and from Richardson's "Life."

The resulting book is less a real biography than an assemblage of other people's words, glued together with Mailer's own musings and speculation. Mailer tries to argue that this approach provides a sort of Cubist portrait of Picasso (allowing the reader to view "him and his work from many an angle"), but the product is less a post-modernist collage than an old-fashioned cut-and-paste job.

Mailer's narrative is entirely devoid of original scholarship. It spends vast amounts of space recapitulating highly familiar developments (Picasso's impoverished days as a struggling artist in Paris, his chaotic pursuit of women, etc.). And it frequently echoes the ideas and assessments of earlier writers.

What happens when Mailer attempts to be more original? Sometimes the result is an awkward reach for relevance: in one chapter, he compares the love affair of Picasso and Fernande Olivier to "those marijuana romances of the 50s and 60s in America where lovers found ultimates in a one-night stand, and on occasion stayed together."

What is most disturbing about "Portrait of Picasso," however, is not its awkward assessment of Picasso's work, but its even more awkward attempt to promote the notion that art redeems, that the cruelties and sins of a great artist can be rationalized, excused or glossed over. Mailer does not equate violence and creativity as passionately as he did years ago in "The White Negro," but he's still eager to hail Picasso as a "primitive hunter and a medicine man," who bravely defied societal and esthetic conventions.

He writes of Picasso's experiments during the Blue Period and Cubism as though they were life-risking dares, but shrugs off the artist's failure to enlist during World War I. Picasso's callous disregard for Fernande Olivier's illness (in all likelihood, venereal disease contracted from him) is similarly discounted with the observation that an artist, like "a consecrated athlete," cannot afford to be distracted from his work.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Hague Testimony: Fatal Beatings, Serb Who Was 'God'

**THE HAGUE** — A former Muslim detainee at a prison camp run by Bosnian Serbs described on Tuesday watching two fellow inmates die after being beaten by guards there.

The witness, Ibro Osmanovic, 30, described hearing the screams and moans of two men who were taken out of the main detention room and beaten senseless and said the beatings were carried out at the orders of the camp commander, Dragan Nikolic.

The testimony was made on the second day of eight-day public hearings in the case against Mr. Nikolic. He has remained at large in territory held by Serbs in Bosnia since being charged in November 1994 with killing and torturing prisoners at the Susica camp.

The camp was established shortly after Serbian soldiers seized the nearby town of Vlasenica, in northeastern Bosnia-Herzegovina, on April 21, 1992. Prosecutors allege that in the summer of 1992, Mr. Nikolic was in charge at Susica, where up to 8,000 Muslims may have been held prisoner.

The hearings do not amount to a trial in absentia, which is forbidden under the tribunal's statute, but are expected to result in the tribunal confirming the charges against him and issuing an international arrest warrant.

Mr. Osmanovic told the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia that Asim Zildzic was unable to walk or speak when he was taken back to a hangar at the camp.

"He could not speak, he just kept sobbing. He died after about 15 or 20 minutes," he said.

Mr. Osmanovic said that the next morning Mr. Nikolic tried to question another Muslim inmate, Durmo Handzic, who had been beaten during the night.

"Durmo responded, 'Let me see the sun once more,'" Mr. Osmanovic said, adding, "Durmo started walking toward the door and after a few meters he fell down and died."

On other occasions the heavily armed camp commander held an unloaded pistol to inmates' heads and pulled the trigger, Mr. Osmanovic said.

On another occasion Mr. Osmanovic testified, he watched as Mr. Nikolic, just meters away in

the crowded hangar, stuck a bayonet into an inmate's mouth.

In later evidence, Redjo Cakic, a former forestry worker and volunteer fireman, told the tribunal: "Durmo could not sleep. He was such a broken man."

Mr. Cakic, himself a prisoner at the camp, said that Mr. Handzic pleaded with Mr. Nikolic to kill him, but the commander replied: "A bullet costs one German mark, you are not worth a cigarette butt. You must suffer."

As Durmo crawled after Nikolic, he collapsed and died," Mr. Cakic said. Mr. Osmanovic told the three tribunal judges that Mr. Nikolic shot over the heads of detainees to intimidate them and proclaimed: "Here I am God, the stick and the law." (AP, Reuters)

## Mexican Teams Hunt Big Quake's Survivors

## Aftershocks Hamper Rescue Efforts; At Least 61 Dead on Pacific Coast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**GUADALAJARA, Mexico** — Rescue teams assisted by troops searched among rubble-strewn streets Tuesday for survivors of a powerful earthquake that rocked Mexico's Pacific Coast, killing at least 61 people.

The quake, the strongest in 10 years, measured 7.5 degrees on the Richter scale and shook nine states and Mexico City on Monday and left more than 1,000 people homeless.

Rescue efforts were hampered by a series of aftershocks, the largest of which measured between 4.9 and 5.1 on the Richter scale but which apparently caused no further injuries or damage.

Worst hit by the quake were the western coastal state of Jalisco, where 46 people were killed, and the neighboring state of Colima, where 15 more died.

Rescue crews were working under floodlights Monday at the site of what was once the seven-story Costa Real hotel in Manzanillo, the Colima state capital. Twelve bodies had been pulled from the collapsed hotel.

The hotel manager, Alfonso Ramirez Ochoa, said 33 of the hotel's 57 guests were missing and feared buried in the rubble, along with 17 workers.

Carlos Jimenez, who was spending his honeymoon at the hotel, said he lost his wife in the 90-second earthquake that brought down the building around him.

"I was with my wife," he said. "I rushed under a door jamb in a hallway when the shaking started. I only managed to see her running behind me when everything collapsed."

"I've already found her body," he said as he sobbed. In another part of Manzanillo, a police station was also reduced to rubble by the earthquake, trapping eight police officers and office workers. The local airport also suffered extensive damage and has been closed to traffic.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

**Japan Drops Warning** Japan lifted a tidal wave warning issued along its Pacific coasts on Tuesday following the Mexican earthquake, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

The Meteorological Agency said there was now no possibility that tidal waves triggered by the earthquake would reach Japan. Tsunami of about 15 centimeters (6 inches) had been recorded near Hawaii, the agency said.

## BOSNIA: Stalling by the Muslims

Continued from Page 1

industrial center of Tuzla. That attack explained much of the Serb shelling that has been peppered Tuzla in recent days, said a UN spokesman.

On Monday, two U.S. F-16s launched radar-guided bombs against a Serbian command and control bunker after Serbian shells killed a Norwegian peacekeeper at the Tuzla airfield. U.S. forces are believed to be looking at the Tuzla air facility as one possible base for their operations, should a peace deal be achieved.

For their part, the Serbs were also continuing their brand of war.

On Tuesday, 1,000 more Muslims arrived in the central Bosnian city of Zenica after the Serbs expelled them from their homes near Sanski Most, Prijedor and Bosanski Novi in northwestern Bosnia.

Kris Janowski, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, cited claims by some of the women that they had been raped by Serb paramilitaries.

Since the weekend, more than 4,000 Muslim women, children and old men have been expelled from northern Bosnia by the Serbs. The Serbs separated men of military age from the rest of the refugees, and the whereabouts of the men are unknown.

## Moi Alleges 'Sedition' By Leakey

Reuters

**NAIROBI** — President Daniel arap Moi accused Richard Leakey, the conservationist-turned-politician, on Tuesday of waging a smear campaign against Kenya and said he risked being prosecuted for sedition.

Mr. Moi said Mr. Leakey, a third-generation white Kenyan, and Robert Shaw, a businessman who is also a member of the political opposition, had mounted a campaign of abuse against him and Kenya in newspapers here and abroad.

"Leakey and Shaw have made themselves more African than Africans," Mr. Moi said in a national day speech at a Nairobi stadium. "They go to America, to Europe, and harp about Kenya. It is like they are better than Africans."

"They have gone to newspapers all over, abusing me," the president added. "They are telling people not to give aid to Kenya, when such aid



President Daniel arap Moi addressing Kenyans on Moi Day on Tuesday in Nairobi.

helps ordinary people. They may be prosecuted for sedition."

Mr. Leakey was a close ally of Mr. Moi until he was forced to resign from heading the

Kenya Wildlife Service last year. In May, he announced the formation of the Safina (Noah's Ark) Party to fight corruption and unite a deeply fragmented opposition. The

party has so far been denied registration.

Diplomats say Mr. Leakey's party poses the biggest challenge to the 71-year-old Kenyan leader's 17-year rule.

## INDIA: Calling the 'Guru Busters'

Continued from Page 1

Ghosh positively shimmered with triumph.

"See what it is that the gurus and swamis are up to!" he said. Mr. Ghosh's purpose was to demonstrate the scientific principle that the rationalists, and many scientists in India and elsewhere, say explains the phenomenon of milk-drinking idols.

After the reports about that phenomenon began, millions of Indians stayed away from work on Sept. 21 and on the days that followed to line up at temples to watch. Mr. Ghosh set out to show that any liquid, including milk, can be made to rise from a spoon through the porous ceramics used for the idols through capillary attraction.

At the railroad station, Mr. Ghosh and his assistants attracted friendly laughter, suggesting that milk-drinking idols

strained the credulity of many Hindus.

For Mr. Ghosh, 50, battling the belief in the supernatural has been a lifelong battle. His skepticism began when he was a teenager living in a town outside Calcutta.

Cutting classes at school, he went about bearding holy men who demonstrated their mystical powers on the street by walking on hot coals and by other tricks Mr. Ghosh says were taken from the repertory of country-fair magicians.

"I saw how people were being fooled," he said. "And I saw how this fraudulent spiritualism was being used to exploit the poor."

Later on, he traveled around India, unmasking bigger fry. By his personal account, he says he has exposed 150 gurus and swamis as frauds, effectively putting them out of business.

## Chirac Confirms Meeting With Algerian President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS** — Defiant in the face of threats from Islamic militants, President Jacques Chirac confirmed Tuesday that he would meet with Algeria's president later this month and said he would try to convince him that only by widening democracy will Algeria resolve its problems.

In a new display of resolve to keep Islamic radicals from paralyzing relations with its former colony, the French government also announced that it would immediately resume ferry service across the Mediterranean between the southern port of Marseille and the Algerian capital, Algiers.

Ferry service has been suspended as a security measure

since last Christmas Eve, when Islamic militants hijacked an Air France plane. Transportation Minister Bernard Pons said the service would resume on an experimental basis.

France is anxious about not being regarded as having taken sides in Algeria's civil war; Algerian Islamic extremists have taken responsibility for a wave of bomb attacks in France.

Mr. Chirac set off anger among militants by saying earlier this month that he planned to meet with President Liamine Zouroual during ceremonies Oct. 22 to 24 in New York marking the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

On Tuesday, he reaffirmed this commitment at a French-Spanish summit meeting in Madrid, saying he had "accepted the principle of a meeting" with General Zouroual.

Speaking to reporters at the end of a two-day official visit to Spain, Mr. Chirac said he hoped to hear what the Algerian president had to say before presidential elections in Algeria, but would also tell him that he hoped for a widening of the democratic process there.

"What will I tell him?" Mr. Chirac asked. "That there cannot be a solution to the Algerian problem unless it is a political one. A first step has been taken with presidential elections, but in my opinion an essential step is to constitute a legislative majority through parliamentary elections."

The meeting with General Zouroual will be held at a tense time in both countries.

Violence has increased in Algeria with the approach of the first round of presidential elections Nov. 16. More than 30,000 people have died in Algeria in an Islamic insurgency that began in January 1992.

In France, the Armed Islamic Group of Algeria has claimed responsibility for eight bombings or attempted bombings that have left seven dead and more than 130 wounded since midsummer. The group it was punishing France for interfering in Algeria's domestic affairs. (Reuters, AP)

## TRAIN: Since Accident Was No Accident, Who Did It?

Continued from Page 1

blast. He said 90 agents — drawn from the Phoenix, San Diego, Los Angeles and Washington offices — were taking part.

Officials of Amtrak, the FBI and the transportation safety board said it was too early to point to a culprit or culprits. Sabotage, they added, did not necessarily mean terrorism. A disgruntled railroad employee or a lone sociopath might have been responsible.

But the oozes and the nature of the sabotage appeared to point to the nation's shadowy far right.

The notes, signed "Sons of Gestapo," a group unknown to the authorities, alluded to the federal sieges in Ruby Ridge, Idaho, in 1992, and near Waco, Texas, in 1993. Both of those incidents have become "causes celebres" of the far right.

An electronic data-base search of U.S. newspapers found no mention of "Sons of Gestapo." Nor did a search of about six months' worth of Internet discussion groups and World Wide Web pages.

The loosening of the track would have taken about 10 min-

utes, said Dennis F. Sullivan, executive vice president and CEO of Amtrak. He described the procedure as "somewhat sophisticated."

Investigators thus were considering the possibility that a past or present railroad employee might have been involved.

But Stephen W. FitzGerald, editor of Locomotive Engineers Journal, said no arcane knowledge was needed, adding, "This is not rocket scientist stuff." The Southwest, where railroads once were major employers, is full of people with at least rudimentary knowledge of how trains work, he said.

Moreover, widely circulated far-right literature contains only recipes for building fertilizer bombs — such as the one used to destroy the Oklahoma City federal building in April — but also information on how to sabotage railroad targets, said Brian Levin, associate director of Klanwatch. His group, based in Montgomery, Alabama, monitors hate groups throughout the nation.

Instructions for railroad sabotage are included in audio

tapes, video tapes and books and pamphlets circulated among far-right groups, he said in a telephone interview.

And the possibility of attacking rail targets is mentioned in documents that have shown up in several states following a July national get-together of paramilitary activists in South Dakota. Mr. Levin said, without attempting to draw a direct link to the Arizona crash.

Extremist groups have been active in Arizona at least since the 1970s, including in Maricopa County, where the train wreck occurred.

Mr. Levin said his group was aware of at least 40 white supremacist groups in the state. Timothy McVeigh, prime suspect in the Oklahoma City bombing, has been linked to one such group, the Arizona Patriots.

In Detroit, Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña said Tuesday that he had ordered tightened security for all forms of transportation. He said the attack had occurred on an older section of track that is less secure than much of the Amtrak system.

Mr. Anand came close to defeating Mr. Kasparov in the game, but the champion held on in a difficult situation. Mr. Kasparov said his loss in the ninth game of the contest, which gave Mr. Anand the lead, was not his worst moment in the contest. He said that came just before the first game.

"Before the match, I could feel I wasn't using all my potential and that was scary," Mr. Kasparov said. But he said Mr. Anand's victory spurred him into action.

"It took enormous energy," he said. "I started working like I never did in my life."

## Kasparov Wins Chess Match With a Quick Draw

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — The world chess champion, Garry Kasparov, agreed to a rapid 12-move draw Tuesday in the 18th game of his title match with Viswanathan Anand to win the contest, 10.5 to 7.5, and take the \$900,000 first prize.

Mr. Kasparov, with the advantage of the white pieces, played for less than 30 minutes before reaching the draw that secured his victory.

Mr. Anand will receive \$450,000 from the Professional Chess Association, which sponsored the match.

The fight for the title was actually over

when Monday's game ended in a draw, giving Mr. Kasparov a lead of 10 to 7. He needed 10.5 points to win the 20-game match. In the event of a 10-10 tie, Mr. Kasparov would have kept his title but have been forced to split the \$1.35 million prize money with Mr. Anand.

The victory is the Russian's fifth successful defense of his title, won in 1985.

Mr. Anand, a 25-year-old Indian, played to the hilt end in Monday's game, conceding a draw only when he and Mr. Kasparov had reached a totally drawn position that would have left each player with only a king.

## Top UN Peacekeeper In Balkans Replaced

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — In a major reshuffle of its peacekeeping leadership in the Balkans, the United Nations announced Tuesday that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali was bringing back his special representative in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, and replacing him with Kofi Annan, who is currently responsible for all peacekeeping operations.

Mr. Annan, an undersecretary-general, will also become special envoy to NATO, making him a pivotal liaison once a NATO-led force takes over from United Nations peacekeepers in the region.

A Ghanaian widely respected by diplomats for his competence and experience, Mr. Annan is believed unlikely to stay in Zagreb beyond the end of the year because his peacekeeping experience is needed in other operations.

The secretary-general said Tuesday that Mr. Akashi had asked for the transfer.

Mr. Akashi was an undersecretary-general for public information when he was selected in 1992 to run the peacekeeping mission in Cambodia. He was later given the same job in the former Yugoslavia, where he came under criticism from some governments for not dealing forcefully enough with the belligerents in Bosnia and Croatia, notably the Bosnian Serbs. In the end, he found himself a scapegoat for many of the flaws in the peacekeeping operation.

Still, Mr. Akashi, 64, a former Japanese diplomat, retained the support of Mr. Boutros Ghali and of Japan, which as the second largest contributor, after the United States, pays more than 13 percent of the UN budget.

A diplomat at the United Na-

tions suggested that Mr. Akashi had lost credibility as a negotiator in Bosnia and Croatia and that Mr. Boutros Ghali, with Mr. Akashi's consent, was looking for a chance to move him out of the region.

In view of the progress now being made regarding the diplomatic and military situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and elsewhere in Yugoslavia, I have acceded to the request for reassignment of my special representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi," Mr. Boutros Ghali said in a letter sent to the current president of the Security Council, Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria.

Mr. Annan's broader peacekeeping portfolio will be assumed by Ismat Kittani, another undersecretary-general.

Mr. Akashi will be given Mr. Kittani's current job as senior adviser to Mr. Boutros Ghali. The round-robin reshuffle, which takes effect on Nov. 1, comes at a time when the peacekeeping role of the United Nations in the Balkans is undergoing a metamorphosis following the lead taken by NATO, and particularly the United States, in trying to settle the conflict.

**Bosnia Welcomes Change** The Bosnian government welcomed the news that Mr. Akashi was leaving his post by the end of the month, Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

"The UN secretary-general's decision to replace his special representative in former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, is one of the few decisions that Boutros Ghali has made that can be welcomed," the government in Sarajevo said in a statement.

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## TESTS: EU Commission to Dodge Fight With France Over Nuclear Shots

Continued from Page 1

have overwhelmingly condemned the French tests.

The commission will feel the heat directly Wednesday because it will discuss the nuclear tests at its weekly meeting in Strasbourg, the home of the Parliament, and President Jacques Santer will explain the agency's position to members immediately afterward.

"It is the commission's credibility with the European Parliament and the peoples of Europe that is at stake," Pauline Green, leader of the Socialist group in the parliament, said Tuesday in Strasbourg. Mrs. Green refused to rule out a motion of no-confidence in the commission, saying such unprecedented action would be "one of a range of possibilities" the Parliament would consider if Mr. Santer's team did not take firm action over the tests.

The commission is in the hot seat because its legal authority, however limited, is the only real avenue that opponents of the tests have to pressure Paris.

One of the Union's founding treaties,

the 1957 agreement establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, requires national governments to monitor radiation from atomic facilities and to obtain a safety opinion from the Commission before any "particularly dangerous experiments."

France has sent the commission more than 1,000 pages of scientific data on its tests but contends that the safety opinion applies only to civilian experiments, not military ones.

The environment commissioner, Ritt Bjerregaard, who is from staunchly anti-nuclear Denmark, has urged the Commission in the last week to threaten France with a treaty-infringement lawsuit in the European Court of Justice if it does not provide information on the tests in five days. She argued that French authorities prevented a team of Commission experts from visiting the Pacific atoll of Fangataufa last month and refused to provide data on radioactivity around Mururoa, the two French test sites.

But senior commission officials rejected that call at a meeting late Monday, saying

that the agency's scientific experts had not yet assessed data already supplied by the French or drawn up a precise list of additional information they want.

Even such anti-nuclear commissioners as Neil Kinnock and Emma Bonino were expected to desert Mrs. Bjerregaard at Wednesday's commission meeting.

A spokesman for Mr. Santer said the commission would seek to resolve the matter amicably before going to the court.

Behind the legless, the commission is clearly reluctant to engage in an open clash with France at a time when many governments are clamoring to trim the commission's powers at an EU intergovernmental conference next year. As one commission official said, "It's easy enough to win short-term popularity and lose long-term credibility."

Indeed, some Brussels insiders believe the commission should ever have gotten itself involved in the testing debate. "The commission should not give the impression that it can stop these tests," an official said. "We cannot. It's as simple as that."

## John Scali, Cuban Crisis Go-Between, Dies

By Lawrence Van Gelder  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — John A. Scali, 77, a former ABC News correspondent whose secret role as a go-between made him a pivotal figure in resolving the Cuban missile crisis and who later served as the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, died of heart failure Monday in Washington.

Mr. Scali's colorful journalistic career put him at the center of many historic events, but his most significant story — his involvement in pulling the Soviet Union and the United States back from the brink of nuclear war in October 1962 — was one that he was forced for a time to keep secret.

When he finally spoke, two years later, he said the episode began with a call from a man whom he knew to be the chief of Soviet intelligence in the United States. He was later identified as Alexander Fomin, the counselor of the Soviet Embassy.

"He wanted to have lunch with me," Mr. Scali said on ABC News in 1964. "I'd already had lunch when he called me, but his voice was so urgent

and insistent that I decided to go immediately." The two men met at the old Occidental Restaurant, two blocks from the White House.

"After the waiter had taken our order, he came right to the point and said, 'War seems about to break out; something must be done to save the situation.'"

"And I said, 'Well, you should have thought of that before you introduced the missiles.'"

"He then said, 'There might be a way out; what would you think of a proposition whereby we would promise to remove our missiles under United Nations inspection, where Mr. Khrushchev would promise never to introduce such offensive missiles into Cuba again? Would the president of the United States be willing to promise publicly not to invade Cuba?'"

"I said I didn't know, but I would be willing to try and find out."

"The rest of the meal was eaten in silence, and incidentally he got my crab cakes and I wound up with his pork chop, but he didn't notice it."

to the days that followed,

Mr. Scali acted as courier, government spokesman and negotiator for the Kennedy administration before the crisis was resolved peacefully.

After accounts of Mr. Scali's role were published in 1964, he answered the question of whether he would do it again, knowing he would get scooped on his own story.

"The answer is yes," he said. "At times like that, a reporter has no choice. Because whatever he can do to save humanity from destruction, even just an ounce worth, he must do — and that's not just patriotic flag-waving."

Mr. Scali, who had been appointed State Department and diplomatic correspondent for ABC News in 1961, continued in that capacity until 1971, when President Richard Nixon appointed him special consultant for foreign affairs and communications.

Two years later, Mr. Nixon named Mr. Scali to replace George Bush as U.S. representative to the UN. The appointment prompted a barrage of criticism. But two years later, when President Gerald R. Ford abruptly replaced Mr. Scali, there was general agreement that he had acquitted himself well.

Walter Ofonagoro, said that sentences on 41 other alleged

coup plotters also had been commuted.

Those originally sentenced to death, he said, would be jailed for life or 25 years instead.

The death sentence of a retired major general, Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, second in command to Mr. Obasanjo, was commuted to 25 years.

The death sentences had been imposed in a secret trial.

Reuters

**ABUJA, Nigeria** — Nigeria said Tuesday that a life sentence imposed on its former military ruler, Olusegun Obasanjo, for plotting an abortive coup this year had been reduced to 15 years.

The information minister, Walter Ofonagoro, said that sentences on 41 other alleged



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# TRACKING TELECOMS

## NETWORK MANAGEMENT GOES HIGH PROFILE

*Costs, complexity and customer-friendliness are the key network issues.*

**N**etwork management used to be a rather unglamorous, back-office activity. Not so anymore.

Telecommunications operators worldwide now see network management as a vital instrument in dealing with intensifying competition for market share, tackling mounting technical complexity and satisfying ever-more exacting customer service requirements. The talk is all of standardized and integrated systems — but their realization is fraught with problems.

In this context, Ian Boatman must be the envy of most of his counterparts in the business. Chief operating officer of the second Australian carrier, Optus Communication Ltd., Mr. Boatman presides over an ultra-modern, all-digital telephone network largely built since 1992. Not for him the uphill struggle of operators elsewhere as they try to centralize, simplify and comprehend the management of "mix and match" networks that have grown up over the years using different generations of technology and equipment, sometimes from dozens of suppliers.

Other than taking preventive measures against major service outages, "network management is not such a big issue for us as [it is for] other operators," says Mr. Boatman.

### Diverse functions

The management of telecommunications networks involves functions as diverse as the monitoring, control and reconfiguration of plant; troubleshooting, maintenance and repair; provisioning of new lines and capacity; the introduction and supervision of

new services; and customer billing, system security and network integrity.

The machines capable of accomplishing these sorts of tasks are dubbed OSSs (Operational Support Systems). Globally, the OSS market is huge. Johann Weißen of IBM's Europe, Middle East and Africa Telecommunications and Media Industry Solution Unit estimates that the combined telecommunications and media industry expenditure on OSS and overall IT (Information Technology) was well above \$40 billion in 1994. And the OSS pie is going to get a lot bigger. IBM calculates that the telecommunications and media industries will splash out \$75 billion on IT in the year 1999.

A number of factors are at work. The growth of telecommunications services worldwide, and the resulting recognition by operators that their existing network management capabilities are inadequate or inappropriate, is spurring the development of new types of OSS.

Paging is one example. "The market for paging has expanded beyond all expectations, and the applications software that is available for billing and administration is completely out of date," says Margaret Moore, CEO of Britain's Rapid-Gen Systems Ltd. Rapid-Gen's billing product is aiming to bridge this particular gap and is also adapting the system for the cable television industry. "The systems that are available at the moment are dinosaurs," comments Ms. Moore.

### The triple challenge

Meanwhile, many incumbent telecommunications operators today are

*Continued on page 10*



## Network Management

The movement of information has become at least as important as the transportation of goods. How are networks managed today? A survey of public and private networks, the relevant technology, and the key players right now.

### Inside

- Page 10 Operators want it all
- Page 11 Universal and personal ISDN
- Page 12 Standards needed

ITU documents on-line

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## TELECOM 95 WRAP-UP

**T**elecom 95, the \$1 billion trade show extravaganza which began October 3, is drawing to a close today, with 1,050 exhibitors and 350,000 people attending from 184 countries.

The International Telecommunication Union's "October Revolution" has helped to separate some of the hype from reality in the new convergence. Still under debate was whether the Global Information Infrastructure, whose only guarantee is that it will be expensive to implement, will be deployed on a high-performance computer network, a multimedia network or interactive television.

A fair mixture of business and hype went into Telecom 95.

"The generation that will build the global information infrastructure may not see the benefits," ITU Secretary-General Pekka Tarjanne noted, reading from the ITU's World Telecommunication Development Report.

"Even if it is built in their lifetime," Dr. Tarjanne continued, "many will be unable to cope with information overload, since they will not be used to exercising choice and will not be accustomed to interacting with electronic information applications. Our children are the ones that will really benefit from the Global Information Infrastructure. They are the digital babies who will never have to use a typewriter, dial a call on a rotary telephone or tune a television."

### Who's footing the bill?

The biggest recurring question was who will pay for the GII. The only answer that emerged from Telecom 95 was that movies as an application for video-on-demand would probably fail by itself.

"News-on-demand is a much better

*Continued on page 12*

## THE ADVANCED NETWORK

**C**arrier networks, whether narrow-band or broadband, are far more complex than any corporate local area network could ever be. As a result, they require a much higher degree of fault tolerance, as well as new languages for service creation, management and message exchange.

Breakthroughs in expert systems have made it possible to create network management platforms that can be built from the top down and operate as a hierarchy.

And it is a hierarchy with intelligence. The management systems at the top supervise the network when they need to, but elements that occupy lower levels in the network hierarchy are perfectly capable of managing themselves a great deal of the time.

New languages, such as CMIP (Common Management Information Protocol) and CMIS (Common Management Information Services), along with platforms like the TMN (Telecommunications Management Network), are easing the tasks of network managers — reducing the hectic pace suggested by the terms "sneakerware" and "management by swivel chair."

One important advantage carriers have is the AIN (Advanced Intelligent Network) — the network underlay without which many of today's new business telecommunications services and future interactive services would not be possible. And even if they were

*Continued on page 11*

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## NETWORK MANAGEMENT

## ROADBLOCKS ON THE WAY TO UPT - WILL REGULATORS HELP?

Universal Personal Telecommunications are already on the way, but mobile and fixed networks still need integration before this communication goal can be achieved.

Network management may well become a key issue in telecommunications regulation over the next few years. This will be a new experience for a crucial aspect of telecommunications that is too often seen as an esoteric science rather than a mainstream issue.

The wave of privatization, deregulation and increasing competition has made network operators and service providers desperate to cut their costs and to win high-value business by offering new types of telephone services. Led by the United States, operators have already introduced services such as toll-free numbers and premium rate information services, and they are now looking to introduce a new generation of services.

## Half-way house

The new services include personal numbers and messaging, a half-way house to the ultimate goal of UPT (Universal Personal Telecommunications), in which callers will dial the person they wish to speak to without even having to know where they are. For subscribers, UPT will mean access to the services they use at home - even if they are on the other side of the world - when they identify themselves to the telecom network with a personal identification number, password and/or smart card. They will receive a single itemized bill at home for the services they have used and gain far greater control over which calls they accept from whom and when.

Achieving this goal will require the close integration of

mobile and fixed networks, as well as the IT platforms and databases that will comprise the INs (Intelligent Networks) furnishing these services. A fundamental ingredient is a homogenous network management system that embraces existing infrastructure as well as the new IT platforms. There is a booming market in "intelligent peripherals" that are adding features from the "edge" of the telecom networks. The new features are being supplied by newcomers like Prairie Systems, Premisys and Centigram, with established data communications players like Newbridge Networks competing hard for a share of this market. There is also a boom in massively powerful computer-controlled systems that are being implemented in the heart of the networks.

Developments in network management, IT and distributed computing will support the division of telecommunications carriers' networks into wholesale and retail operations. This will become increasingly necessary to underpin transparent accounting so that fair, cost-based interconnection agreements can be achieved between carriers. Interconnect is the keystone of sustainable, competitive provision for all telecommunications services, but it has a particular resonance for the would-be service providers that will add value - leasing bandwidth from existing operators for the provision of multimedia services, for example.

So far, the structure and management of networks have not received much attention in the regulatory arena, but given the growing importance of IT in telecommunications,

some observers are beginning to suggest that regulators should be prepared to intervene to speed this process up, insisting on the implementation of such IT systems to certain specifications and within a given time.

## Simple solution

Fortunately, commercial pressures are already forcing the telecommunications industry along a parallel route. Faced with astronomical development costs, telecom equipment providers are already moving toward open standards in network management as the only viable option. While work is continuing apace on both IN standards and the ITU-T's framework for open network management known as Telecommunications Network Management (TMN), progress has been slow due to the complexity of the issues involved.

The traditional telecommunications equipment makers, meanwhile, are looking for pragmatic solutions and turning to the SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) - spawned by the data communications industry in 1988 - for answers. This means they could quickly have a practical, if basic, common management approach that is consistent with what is widely used for computer communications.

The only question that remains is whether or not regulators are prepared to take the bull by the horns to accelerate the use of IT in order to hasten the separation of retail and wholesale transactions.

A. T.

## ISDN

ISDN (INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK) has started to pick up speed. New multimedia applications, low-volume LAN (Local Area Network) interconnection, videoconferencing and leased-line back-up are among the contemporary drivers of demand for ISDN service.

Using digital central offices and suitable terminal equipment, ISDN is a standardized set of digital transmission protocols which greatly increase the capacity of the existing copper telephone network. There are two types of ISDN channel: 64,000 bits per second (64kbit/s) bearer, or "B" channels, for user voice and data traffic; and 16 or 64 kbit/s packet-switched "D" channels for the administration of call set up and signaling. The "D" channel can also carry user data traffic.

ISDN is delivered in two sizes. One, known as the BRI (Basic Rate Interface), comprises two 64 kbit/s "B" channels together with one 16 kbit/s "D" channel. This is known as 2B+D and is intended for low end users. The other, dubbed PRI (Primary Rate Interface) and used by large corporations, comprises 23 64 kbit/s "B" and one 64 kbit/s "D" channel (23B+D) in the United States and Japan, and 30 or 31 64 kbit/s "B" channels and one 64 kbit/s "D" channel (30 or 31B+D) in most other locations.

Some operators offer sub-equipped channel packages such as 6B+D or 15B+D. According to the Britain-based Telecommunications ISDN Newsletter, there were nearly 2.7 million BRI and 150,000 PRI in 26 countries last August. J.W.

## ADVANCED NETWORK

Continued from page 9

possible without AIN, which allows software to be deployed at strategic points in the network rather than at every single switch, service roll-out would be much, much slower.

Indeed, AIN is one of the most important elements in the network management picture. It is critical in service management. Using AIN, carriers can instantly reconfigure customers' services, update databases and respond to inquiries. AIN will also be indispensable for billing and account management in an era of multiple carriers, information and programming providers, and households with multiple customer and subscriber profiles.

The U.S. Committee on Telecommunications has study groups that are starting to tackle this network.

Right now, the only AIN-specific network management tools available are SMSs (Service Management Systems), which tend

to be provided by AIN equipment manufacturers. SMS systems, such as AT&T's Total Network Management system and Alcatel's 1400 Series, monitor SCPs (Service Control Points), STPs (Signal Transfer Points) and IPs (Intelligent Peripherals) on the AIN. Because there are no standards for SMS-to-SCP or SMS-to-IPs traffic, however, today's SMSs are vendor-specific.

Nonetheless, a number of companies and agencies, including Bellcore, are working on greater standardization. In fact, last year Bellcore adjusted its INA (Intelligent Network Architecture), an initiative that encompassed AIN and network management issues, to dovetail with the ITU's TMN plan. Bellcore has already succeeded in devising the SEAS (Signalling, Engineering and Administration System), which connects to both the standard public network and into STPs and SCPs on the AIN.

Steve Titch

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## TRACKING TELECOMS

## NETWORK MANAGEMENT

## MARKET GLOBALIZATION MEANS THAT STANDARDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

The TMN and ETSI help to meet the new network management requirements.

The increasingly diverse and competitive nature of telecommunications means that proprietary or country-specific approaches to management are no longer viable. Five years ago, the CCITT (now known as the International Telecommunication Union Telecommunications Sector or ITU-T), released the first M.3000 Series of Recommendations for the Telecommunications Management Network (TMN).

This is a framework to define where interfaces between equipment and management systems should be placed, from both a protocol and management information perspective.

The degree of compliance with TMN standards is likely to become an essential factor in tendering for telecommunications equipment provision in the near future. TMN sets out to define what elements constitute a network and what their attributes are. This is done by function, and TMN does not include the physical details of implementation. For example, a particular function might be carried out by a single device or a combination of devices, depending on the configuration of the network in question.

**Building blocks**  
The main elements of TMN are:

- Operation Systems that process data received from network elements.
- Network Elements, in-

cluding changes, PBXs (Private Branch Exchanges) and cross-connects.

- The Q3 interface, which covers the format and content of messages between operation systems and network elements.

- The Qx-interface is for small network elements that are not able to support the complex Q3 interface, with the necessary conversions carried out by a Mediacon Device.

- The F-interface between the Workstation and Operations System.

- The X-interface for communication between the operators of different managed networks.

- Q3-interface models for TMN management services to deal with multivendor environments.

Laurent Philonenko of Alcatel Network Systems says that the development of object-oriented software is key to providing the content or filling in the details of TMN. Object oriented programming is software that models the real world through representation using "objects" or modules that contain data as well as instructions that work upon that data.

Since objects have this intelligence built in, they know automatically what the elements they represent can and cannot do. One of main developments was devising an API (Applications Programming Interface) called XMPXOM, an XOpen Management Protocol. In the early 1990s, the ITU-T

developed the Guidelines for Defining Managed Objects (GDMO). It was only around 18 months ago, however, that tools were developed that are capable of creating objects that comply with GDMO definitions and build upon XMPXOM.

**Parallel developments**  
Strong progress is now being made in this complex area. For example, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) has done much to define what equipment fits into which element category and what their attributes are in the Synchronous Digital Hierarchy arena.

This has helped flesh out the TMN framework, along with customer administration, fault management and traffic management. The Network Management Forum has also made significant contributions in a number of areas.

Alcatel already has TMN in its systems and is working on objects. Information module definitions are now available for transmission, switching, broadband and access management.

A parallel development is a consortium established in 1993 comprising a number of carriers and computer and telecommunications equipment suppliers.

This is called the Telecommunications Intelligent Network Architecture Committee (Tina-C); its expected life-span is five years. This embraces both IN (Intelli-

TOP TELECOM OPERATORS, 1994		
Ranking	Company	Revenue (\$B)
1	NTT (JPN)	88.9
2	AT&T (USA)	43.4
3	Deutsche Telekom (GER)	37.7
4	France Telecom (FRA)	23.3
5	BT (GBR)	21.8
6	Telecom Italia (ITA)	19.0
7	GTE (USA)	17.4
8	Pol. S. (POL)	16.8
9	BT America (USA)	16.8
10	AT&T (USA)	15.3
11	Telecom (USA)	13.3
12	Telecom (USA)	12.7
13	Telecom (USA)	12.5
14	Telecom (USA)	11.6
15	Telecom (USA)	11.0
16	Telecom (USA)	10.9
17	Telecom (USA)	9.5
18	Telecom (USA)	9.2
19	Telecom (USA)	8.5
20	Telecom (USA)	7.8

gent Networks) and TMN, with the focus on distributed processing and object communications. Tina-C also addresses service management more specifically than TMN. ETSI has now completed the standards needed (IN CS-IR) to allow telecom companies to start implementing Intelligent Networks.

Mr. Philonenko believes that TMN will never be completed because there will always be new objects to define and produce.

Nevertheless, he believes that TMN is moving steadily toward its goals of ensuring interoperability between different vendors' management systems and allowing new functions to be introduced into a network that can be managed in a consistent fashion. A.T.

## ITU DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE ON-LINE BY SUBSCRIPTION

The English service can be downloaded immediately, keeping users up to speed.

In recent years, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) started the onerous process of putting its recommendations on-line as part of its Telecommunications Information Exchange Service (TIES). That task was completed in July 1995 and is now available on a subscription-only basis as part of the ITUDOC document store.

## Browsing the library

Users can freely browse titles and descriptions of documents and publications by accessing the ITU's Worldwide Web (WWW) site - one of the world's largest, with over 14,000 pages. Access to the publications themselves is now available only to subscribers, who must type in their user name and password to gain access.

The service was developed in cooperation with the ITU's Telecommunications Standards Advisory Group (TSAG).

"There is an ITU Resolution that states the organization must offset the cost of its publications," says Robert Smith, NYNEX's director of international standards and chair of Working Party 3 of TSAG.

"The on-line service should not take away paper-based product revenue; the service is

in fact designed for different uses."

For example, he explains, it would cost a great deal in communications charges to download 20,000 pages of published material; if such material is required for reference, then it is more sensible to buy the printed volume.

On the other hand, if someone is more concerned with keeping up to date, then the on-line service is ideal since it will be updated as events occur, while the printed matter takes from four to six months to reach the market. Part of the reason for this is that the English, French and Spanish language editions have to be released at the same time, while the English on-line service can appear immediately.

## Easier index

Another advantage of the on-line service is that it is much easier for users to search for the specific items they want than it would be with an index.

The fee structure takes into account the needs of individuals or large organizations that might choose to pay a site fee or buy an unlimited-use license.

A.T.

## TELECOM 95: THE GENEVA WRAP-UP

Continued from page 9

application," noted Larry Ellison, the resident of Oracle, Corp., observing that video-on-demand had flopped for the most part.

Computer Telephony Integration is also a technology to watch. Dialogue of the United States flew the banner at the U.S. pavilion and displayed applications from 25 companies based on its board-level technology. These include Omnivox, a C-T application tool for Windows NT from Apex Voice Communications, Inc.; IBM's Callpath directTalk/2, a voice-processing platform; and AVT's CallXpress3, which integrates voice, e-mail and fax messaging into an interactive voice response system.

## New deals

No expense was spared by anyone. Talk on the stands reported that the Swiss pavilion cost approximately \$10 million and that IBM spent upwards of \$13 million on its stand, parts of which were recycled from the 1987 and 1991 shows.

Some companies went for mergers, new relationships and joint ventures while others invented implementations for new technologies.

Nokia made a deal with HP to co-develop handheld devices in the United States.

OKI announced a deal with HP to produce its OKI MediaServer on the HP9000 platform.

The MediaServer, which supports up to 200 data streams at one time, is aimed squarely at the corporate market, especially in Asia; it will provide low-cost server-based multimedia services for training to business users.

Motorola demonstrated its CDMA technology in a continent awash with GSM. The company announced that

Hutchinson Telephone would launch the world's first commercial CDMA digital cellular system in Hong Kong using Motorola's equipment.

## Convergence

One of the most concrete examples of convergence came early in the show when Lotus Development Corp. announced that its Lotus Notes program would be offered as a strategic plat-

**'Our children are the ones that will really benefit from the GII. They are the digital babies'**

form via 11 competing public carriers. The 11 companies - including BT Plc., CompuServe, Deutsche Telekom, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co. and US West - have agreed to work inter-operably with each other.

In a bid to win what is expected to be a fiercely competitive global equipment market, large equipment manufacturers Alcatel and Siemens both announced the restructuring of their telecommunications arms into eight separate vertical business units, which are more readily accountable for their own profits and losses.

This comes at about the same time as the AT&T reorganization, which is widely seen as a chance to contain the losses of the company's money-losing computer divisions.

"The world equipment market is going to be quite competitive," noted one Siemens executive.

One of the hottest products being

pushed at Telecom 95 is Wireless Local Loop technology, a wireless system that essentially bypasses the fixed-line telephone company entirely within a given region. This makes it cheaper than installing a fixed-line system in developing economies and provides an easy-to-install competitor to telephone monopolies in developed economies. AT&T introduced a wireless local loop product, as did a handful of other companies; tiny ArrayComm, Inc., for instance, announced a development effort with Sweden's Allgon System AB in the area.

"It will be the largest wireless market," said Karl Martenstreck, president of ArrayComm. "We have a huge job to make these high-quality, low-cost communications."

Bryan Van Dussen, senior analyst with the Yankee Group Europe, thinks that the one sure thing in telecoms is the growth of wireless.

"It's partnerships, partnerships, partnerships," he says. "I think we still have problems in getting high-speed networks into a commercially viable position. We could have the Global Information Infrastructure tomorrow if ISDN were priced correctly."

## Movie break

Broadband technology saw advances at the show as well, including genuine applications of ATM technology. Alcatel demonstrated one of the most practical potential applications with its Cinema of the Future.

Live high-definition digital broadcasts were sent via an ATM line to a movie theater in the Alcatel stand from a studio outside of the exhibition. It permits a perfect image every time, directly from the studio. In the long run, this should prove to be cheaper to the movie business.

Christopher Johnston

## "NETWORK MANAGEMENT"

was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. Writers: Christopher Johnston, from Telecom 95 in Geneva; Annie Turner and John Williamson, based in Britain; and Steve Titch, based in the United States.

PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Maher.

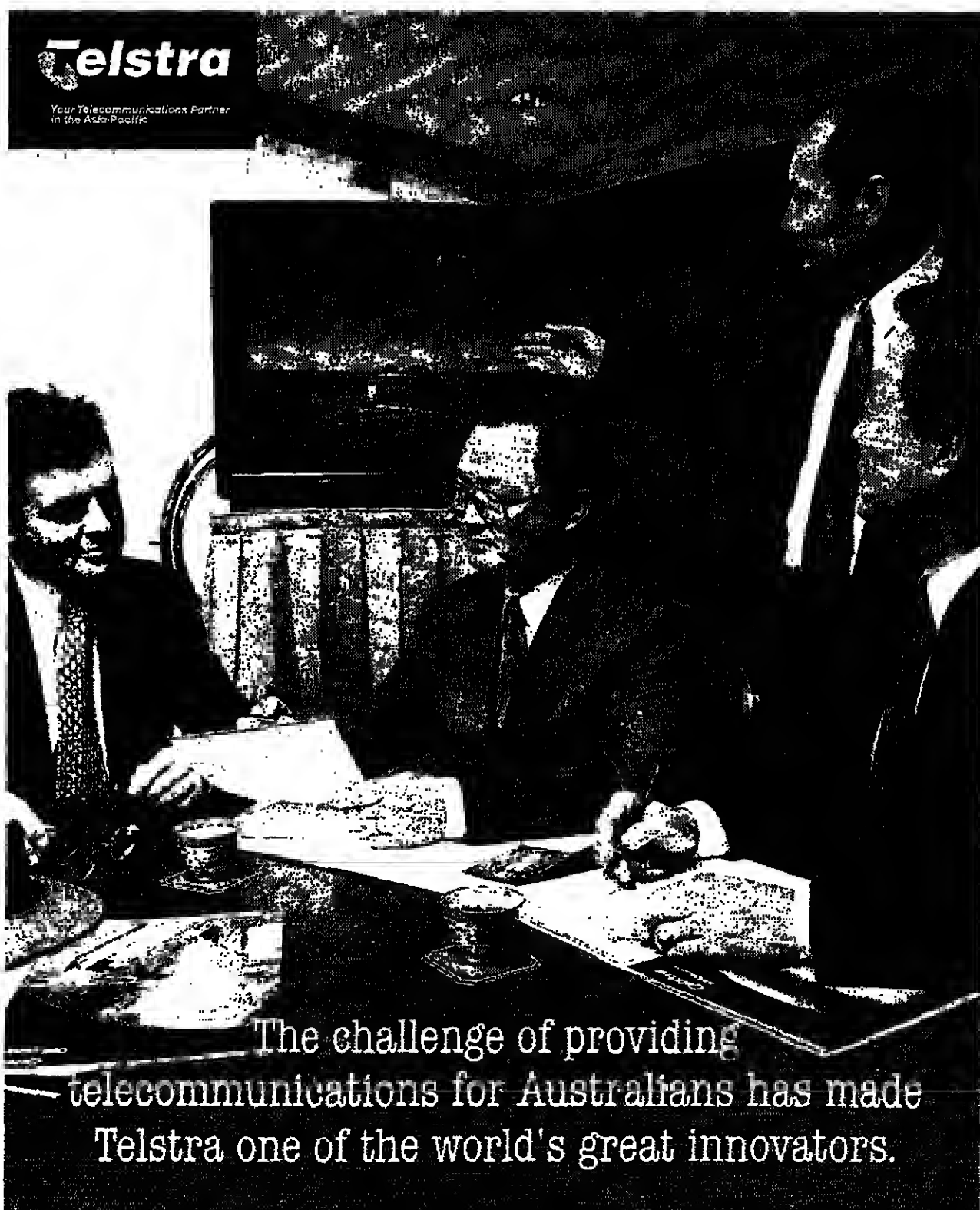
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Chopard is a family business, a tradition of excellence in watchmaking. The brand's commitment to craftsmanship is evident in every timepiece, from the most intricate mechanical movements to the most elegant designs. The watch shown in the advertisement is a testament to this heritage, featuring a classic round case and a sophisticated metal chain.

The watch is a masterpiece of horology, combining traditional Swiss watchmaking with modern design elements. The dial is simple yet elegant, with a focus on the hands and the chain. The metal chain is a key feature, adding a touch of luxury and sophistication to the overall look.

Chopard's reputation for quality and precision is well-known worldwide. The brand's watches are not just timepieces, but works of art that reflect the brand's commitment to excellence. The watch shown in the advertisement is a perfect example of this commitment, offering both style and functionality.

The watch is a testament to Chopard's commitment to excellence in watchmaking. It features a round case, a dark dial, and a large, ornate metal chain. The watch is a masterpiece of horology, combining traditional Swiss watchmaking with modern design elements.

The watch is a perfect example of Chopard's commitment to excellence. It is a timepiece that is both elegant and functional, reflecting the brand's heritage and its dedication to craftsmanship. The watch is a true work of art, and it is a pleasure to own and wear it.

Chopard's watches are known for their precision and reliability. The watch shown in the advertisement is no exception, offering accurate timekeeping and a long-lasting performance. The watch is a testament to the brand's commitment to quality and excellence.

**Chopard**

**GENÈVE**

*depuis 1860*

**La Collection CASHMIR**

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USAKA • AND LEADING JEWELLERS WORLDWIDE

*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

Continued on Page 20



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## ASIA/PACIFIC

# Beijing Claims Credit for Slower Money Growth

**Bloomberg Business News**  
BEIJING — China's new central bank governor, Dai Xianglong, said Tuesday the country had restrained spiraling prices and money supply but still faced "daunting inflationary pressures."

In his first major briefing for journalists since becoming governor of the People's Bank of China in June, Mr. Dai ruled out any near-term easing of credit.

"In the next few years the top priority of the People's Bank of China is to contain inflation and to control the relatively tight monetary policy to keep down prices by a big margin," he said.

"We are confident we can keep inflation to below 15 percent this year," Mr. Dai said, adding that the target for next year would be 10 percent.

## China and U.S. Reopen Talks on Copyright Issues

**Agence France-Press**

BEIJING — China and the United States have begun trade talks here centering on intellectual property rights and market access, officials said Tuesday.

Lee Sands, U.S. undersecretary for commerce, had a first working session Monday with officials of China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. Mr. Sands will be followed next week by Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, who will take part in joint economic commission meetings.

The China Daily, citing ministry officials, said copyright issues and market access would be the main themes of this week's meetings. In March, Beijing and Washington signed an agreement on intellectual rights under which China undertook to stamp out piracy of U.S. computer and audiovisual products.

Washington also wants China to further open its markets to help cut a trade imbalance heavily in China's favor. Beijing says its trade surplus with the U.S. totaled \$7.4 billion last year, but Washington puts the figure at \$29.4 billion.

China clamped down on credit last year as retail-price inflation reached a peak of 27 percent annually. As of the end of August, the year-on-year increase in consumer prices had slowed to 14.5 percent.

Mr. Dai added that the government would increase loans to expand agricultural output and to help efficient enterprises, although these changes would not amount to a significant loosening of monetary policy.

In the last quarter of the year, the bank will issue 30 billion yuan (\$3.6 billion) in "special deposits and bonds" to further soak up idle cash, he said.

The central bank also will increase its participation in the government bond market to further control the money supply.

The so-called open-market operations, scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 1996, will help the central bank create a real money market, which they really need," said Huan Guocun, managing director of BZW Asia Ltd. in Hong Kong.

"It can create an interest-rate structure which reflects supply and demand."

Controlling money supply has been the key to controlling inflation, Mr. Dai said.

Cash in circulation, the measure known as M-0, was 15 percent higher in the first nine months of the year than a year earlier. But that growth rate was down from 26 percent in January-September 1994.

Central bank officials also said the state would continue to support four specialized banks whose credit ratings were lowered in April by Moody's Investors Service Inc.

The New York-based rating company said China's effort to transform the four banks into commercial entities responsible for their own operations amounted to a reduction of state support for them.

But the officials said China's burgeoning foreign currency reserves still stood behind the banks.

China's reserves have grown at more than \$2 billion a month this year to reach \$69.8 billion at the end of September, according to the deputy central bank governor, Zhu Xiaohua.

"We will support these banks," Mr. Zhu said after the briefing.

# Murdoch Issues Profit Warning 'Flat,' Chairman Says of News Corp. Earnings

**By Kevin Murphy**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**HONG KONG** — Faced with rising world newspaper prices and weaker earnings at the Fox television network in the United States, Rupert Murdoch said Tuesday that News Corp.'s profit might have fallen in its latest quarter.

The announcement, made at the company's annual meeting in Adelaide, Australia, helped drive News Corp. shares down 20 Australian cents to finish at 6.76 dollars (\$5.16) in Sydney trading, a five-month low.

"Flat," Mr. Murdoch told reporters after the meeting, describing the company's profit expectations for its first quarter, which ended Sept. 30. Earnings "could even decline a little," he said.

For the full year, "we expect to have some increase" from last year's earnings of 1.37 billion dollars, Mr. Murdoch said. That figure was up 2.3 percent from the year before. But if the economy "keeps going slow in America," he said, "we may even have a flat year."

Many investors had already anticipated some of the problems, such as possible rebates to Fox advertisers for poor broadcast ratings, the risk of a further 10 percent increase in newspaper prices in the coming year and signs of weaker advertising in the United States, confirmed Tuesday by Mr. Murdoch.

But the chairman's statement that News Corp. is wholly owned Asian satellite broadcaster, STAR TV, would lose \$80 million this year—twice the previous loss estimate—and probably more next year took many analysts by surprise.

The mounting red ink at STAR TV by no means matches the losses amassed in the early days of British Sky Broadcasting Group PLC, now a profitable operation.

At one point, losses at BSkyB reached £14 million (\$22.2 million) a week as the company struggled to attract customers to its pay-television format. The network, of which News Corp. owns 40 percent, reported a pre-tax profit in August of £155 million for its latest year.

But a lack of disclosure about the financial condition of STAR TV has created a black hole for analysts trying to predict how substantial losses will be at the Hong Kong-based network and how long they will represent a drag on earnings for its parent.

"Trying to figure out the true picture at STAR is like trying to wrestle with a column of smoke," an analyst at a brokerage in Melbourne said. "At this point there is not nearly enough information available to make a full assessment of how it's going."

STAR TV executives refuse to discuss earnings from advertising sold on satellite broadcasts seen from Japan to the Middle East or from pay channels in India, Taiwan and elsewhere, or its costs of programming and distribution on cable-television systems across Asia.

"We've never, ever commented on our financials, but we've always acknowledged that we would suffer losses as we built the business," a STAR TV spokesman said, likening the development process to the costly but eventually profitable growth of BSkyB.

Analysts are becoming increasingly impatient with the lack of data.

"The company gives us no real financial information on STAR at all," said Terry Povey, an analyst with James Capel in London. "It is a major problem now, and it will be a bigger problem going forward."

"I'd much prefer realism from the company on a regular basis as opposed to a cold shower every two years," said Mr. Povey, who agrees with many other analysts that STAR TV's dominant position in a rapidly growing market of vast potential should serve it well in the long run.

Successful expansion at STAR TV, which has a considerable lead on other Western entertainment companies trying to penetrate the Asian market, is widely seen as a key to News Corp.'s efforts to create a truly global franchise for programming created by the Fox network and its Twentieth Century-Fox film divisions.

The expected returns on the STAR TV investment should be well worth the wait, many analysts say.

"This is a company that is prepared to be heavily when it thinks it is right," a broadcasting executive based in Hong Kong said, "and so far, wherever they've taken the plunge, they've been proven right eventually."

Still, the company's ambitious expansion in building up the Fox network has made analysts wary of predicting when the payoff will emerge.

On Tuesday, Mr. Murdoch announced that News Corp. was interested in buying at least 12 more television stations in the United States, with one such purchase likely to be announced before the end of this month.

## Seoul Curbs Firms' Investment Abroad

**Bloomberg Business News**

**SEOUL** — The government introduced curbs on foreign investment Tuesday that may prompt some South Korean companies to scale down or delay projects.

The Ministry of Finance and Economy said companies investing more than \$100 million overseas must put up at least 20 percent of the investment cost from their own funds.

For investments of less than \$100 million, the companies must come up with at least 10 percent of the money, the ministry said. Previously, there was no such minimum.

South Korean business organizations criticized the move, saying it would force them to borrow more money at home at high interest rates rather than in overseas capital markets. Interest rates are around 13 percent in South Korea.

The new rule "will do more harm than good to the strengthening of economic competitiveness and globalization," said

the Federation of Korean Industries, the nation's largest business organization.

Samsung Electronics Co., the nation's largest electronics maker, said it would revise its plan to build a \$1.3 billion semiconductor plant in Austin, Texas, to meet the new regulations.

A company spokesman said Samsung originally planned to raise the money abroad but now would have to come up with at least \$250 million from its own funds.

"It would make more sense for us to borrow all the funds overseas because money is much cheaper there than here," the spokesman said. "But we have to live by these rules."

The ministry said the measure and other new rules were designed to keep the nation's foreign debt from snowballing and to prevent an exodus of high-technology and strategic manufacturing.

South Korean companies' overseas investments, particularly by high-tech com-

panies, have soared recently as part of a drive toward global expansion.

The companies invested \$2.3 billion abroad last year, or 85 percent more than a year earlier, and more than \$2 billion in the first eight months of this year.

Major recent overseas investments include Samsung's \$370 million purchase of AST Research Inc., a California-based personal computer maker, and the proposed \$350 million purchase of Zenith Corp. by LG Electronics.

The new rules, which government officials previously indicated they wanted to impose, went beyond expectations by saying that companies' payment guarantees for overseas subsidiaries should not exceed 50 percent of the parent's net worth.

That restriction was of concern to Hyundai Electronics Industries Inc., which has planned a \$1.3 billion semiconductor plant in Eugene, Oregon, even though the company's net worth is only \$560 million, analysts said.

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000	2300	20000
8500	2100	18000
8000	2000	16000
7500	1900	14000
7000	1800	12000
6500	1700	10000
6000	1600	8000
5500	1500	6000
5000	1400	4000
4500	1300	2000
4000	1200	1000
3500	1100	500
3000	1000	0
2500	900	0
2000	800	0
1500	700	0
1000	600	0
500	500	0
0	400	0

Source: Reuters International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• Asia Business News said Dow Jones & Co. and Tele-Communications Inc. had acquired SIM Ventures' 10 percent of the satellite broadcaster, raising their joint holding to 98.5 percent.

• New companies in China have been prohibited by the State Council from engaging in pyramid selling, plugging a loophole that provided the opportunity for rampant price rises and fraudulent activities.

• Taiwan's three big state-run banks posted mixed results between July and September, with two—First Bank and Hwa Nan Bank—showing a decline in profits and one—Chang Hwa Bank—a slight rise.

• AT&T Corp. has opened a new company that will provide access to the Internet in Asia; AT&T Internet Services is available immediately in Japan and Hong Kong, and will start up in Australia later this year.

• Sun Alliance Group PLC plans to form a general insurance joint venture in India with the financial services arm of the Murugappa Group to take advantage of the expected liberalization of the insurance industry there.

• China International Trust & Investment Corp. has been authorized to open a brokerage firm by the People's Bank of China, Xinhua news agency said.

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### TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Appears on Page 14

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12 Month																			
High	Low	Stock	Dv	Yld	PE	52	100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch	ge							

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Country	Year	Value	Unit
Algeria	1970	1.00	1000
Algeria	1971	1.00	1000
Algeria	1972	1.00	1000
Algeria	1973	1.00	1000
Algeria	1974	1.00	1000
Algeria	1975	1.00	1000
Algeria	1976	1.00	1000
Algeria	1977	1.00	1000
Algeria	1978	1.00	1000
Algeria	1979	1.00	1000
Algeria	1980	1.00	1000
Algeria	1981	1.00	1000
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Stock	De	Vol	100	High	Low	Close	Off
Am. Can. Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Oil Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Sugar Ref.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Tobacco Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Waterworks	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Wire & Cable	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Zinc & Lead	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Iron Works	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Steel Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Glass Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Paper Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Textile Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Lumber Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Brick Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Cement Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Coal Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Oil & Gas	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Iron & Steel	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Copper Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Lead & Zinc	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Tin & Silver	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Gold & Silver	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Platinum Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Nickel & Cobalt	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Manganese Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Potash & Soda	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Soda Ash Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Fertilizer Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Phosphate Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Sulphur Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Nitrate Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
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Am. Soda Ash Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
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Am. Sulphur Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Am. Nitrate Co.	100	100	100	100	100	100	
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## Advertisement

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**October 10, 1995**

**For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Hourli at (33-1) 41 43 92 12.**

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## SPORTS

# The Penguins' Duo Is Again Dynamic

The Associated Press

The Pittsburgh Penguins' dynamic duo, Mario Lemieux and Jaromir Jagr, are picking up where they left off two seasons ago.

Against the Colorado Avalanche, Lemieux and Jagr got four goals and four assists as the Penguins battled to a 6-6 tie Monday night.

"Personally, it was a night of frustration," said Colorado defenseman Craig Wolanin. "Against a team like Pittsburgh, with Lemieux, who can single-handedly dominate a game, then throw in Jagr and

over time. His second goal gave Colorado a 6-5 lead late in the third period, a lead that evaporated when Jagr intercepted a crossing pass and scored with 2:28 left.

Jagr's two goals and three assists ran his season point total to eight in just two games.

Jets 4, Mighty Ducks 3: Igor Korolev's goal ended a third period tie for host Winnipeg. It was Korolev's fourth goal and fifth point in just two games this season.

But only 7,856 fans showed up to watch a team that is heading south of the border at the end of the season.

Red Wings 5, Canucks 3: Second-period power-play goals by Dino Ciccarelli and Keith Primeau led to Detroit's victory in Vancouver.

Playing their third game in four nights, the Wings also got goals from Steve Yzerman, Martin Lapointe and Vladimir Konstantinov.

The loss was the Canucks' season-opener and the first regular-season game played at GM Place, where 19,024 fans, including Prime Minister Jean Chretien, packed the arena on Canada's Thanksgiving Day.

Braves 5, Sabres 3: Ray Bourque and Joe Mullen scored 70 seconds apart on a power play in the third period to give Boston its first victory at the new FleetCenter.

The Sabres took a 3-2 lead on Brian Holzner's goal 6:49 into the third period, but Holzner's interference penalty less than a minute later allowed Boston to come back.

## NHL HIGHLIGHTS

Ron Francis and you have your hands full. They're a powerful, patient team.

With Colorado leading, 3-1, the Penguins scored three goals in a 1:27 span of the second period. Lemieux assisted on the first, passing the puck to Tomas Sandstrom, who beat Avalanche goalie Jocelyn Thibault from in close.

Twenty-five seconds later, Lemieux struck from the right side, knotting the score, and Pittsburgh moved in front, 4-3, when Jagr struck at 3:37.

Lemieux scored again later in the period, taking a pass from Jagr and scoring Pittsburgh's fourth goal in nine second-period shots.

Still, Colorado refused to fold. Joe Sakic had two goals and a pair of assists for the Avalanche, but had two chances turned aside with less than two minutes remaining in



Lilia Podkopayeva was the all-around champion.

## SIDELINES

### Mo and China Win

SABAE, Japan (AP) — Tiny Mo Huihan, after some nagging near misses, turned in a superb balance beam performance with a 9.900 Tuesday for her first gold medal as China finished the world gymnastics championships with the most medals: three golds, six silvers and one bronze.

China won the men's team title and Li Xiaoshuang was the men's all-around champion. Ukraine's Lilia Podkopayeva, the women's all-around champion, finished with two golds and two silvers after tying for second on the beam behind Mo.

### For the Record

Steffi Graf has dropped out of the Brighton tournament this month and is unlikely to play again until November, her lawyer said Tuesday.

Roy Lassiter, the U.S. soccer team player, was sentenced to 30 days in jail — to be served over the next nine months as part of a 10-year suspended prison term — for breaking into a house while a college student.

Lisa de Villiers, the 14-year-old South African banned for four years this year for taking an anabolic steroid, has tested positive again for the same substance.

Dan Marino could be sidelined for two games following arthroscopic surgery on torn cartilage in his right knee, the Miami Dolphins said.

Tommy Lasorda, 68, will return as manager for his 20th season, the Los Angeles Dodgers announced.

# A Respite From the War

International Herald Tribune

SPLIT — As night fell on Croatia and a full, luminous moon rose over the Adriatic, Poljud Stadium in this southern port of former Yugoslavia erupted into fire and sound. More than 40,000 voices shouted "Torcida Croatia!" Red flares were lit, fire crackers unleashed as they sought to drown five years of war in a celebration of sport.

Rarely, over a quarter of a century, has one witnessed such fervent nationalism as was seen at Sunday's soccer game between Croatia and Italy. Ticker-tape rained down and spectators passed a 40-foot flag over their heads until President Franjo Tudjman himself laid hands on the national colors.

There followed some regrettable hissing at Italy's anthem. There followed a nifty, tetchy match in which Italy's goalkeeper was sent off, seven players were cautioned and the score of 1-1 came from a free kick and a penalty.

Yet Croatia, now with 20 points, is virtually assured of reaching the 1996 European Championship final.

Italy, with 17 points and a game in hand, also expects to qualify. So the draw suited both, and it showed. Yet with respect to the Italians, masters of the art of qualifying with meanness of spirit, "neutrals" like myself were drawn to Croatia's experience.

Heavens knows, soccer is nothing more than a pin prick compared to the mortars of war. Sunday converted sport into an expression of nationalism, but no one pretends that playing games influences the war lords.

The affair was symbolic, just as are bullet holes in a stadium shaped like a concrete sea shell. People say 15 shells from Serbian guns 200 meters away were fired over the Catholic church and onto the pitch — and not one exploded.

But the firing on Split lasted barely three days. The medieval city is largely untouched, the shops stocked, the strolling gait of residents belies the CNN images from war zones.

Curiously, the only serving soldier on either side happened to be Alessandro Del Piero, 20, the new darling of Italian aficionados. He earns a basic salary of \$1.8 million, but still has to fall into line with at least nominal army conscription.

Croatians, however, encourage exclusion from military service for young men with gifted feet. "Sport today belongs a little bit to the politic," explained Tomislav Ivic, the national team director. "We need to make a big promotion, and the best promotion for a new country is through sport."

"Four years ago, when the war was starting, we sold the top players. During these four years they reached the highest levels in Europe and so we have in this moment a very good, experienced team."

The eyes of some team members reflected the nation's expectation. One could hear, just, the fears of a man close to them.

"Beating Italy twice," said Ivan Katalinic, referring to Croatia's surprising 2-1 victory in Palermo last year, "just doesn't happen. With our best 11, maybe, but we are without four top players. If we finish level, it will be all we dare expect."

Katalinic, former goalie on the Yugoslav national team, ood the trainer of Croatia's best club, Hajduk Split, is more than a decent prophet. He has groomed some of this generation; his job at Hajduk is to build sides where players sink through the fingers like sand.

Earlier this year, Hajduk won the Croatian league, the cup, the super cup, and finished eighth in Europe's Champions' Cup. Six of the players were quickly sold, and Hajduk is now giving trials to two Liberians and an Australian, such is the relative low wage and the infinite search for replacements.

Yet rather than resent or begrudge players their indemnity from fighting or their capacity to earn abroad ten times the salary at home, people identify with them. It reads well in Split, in Zagreb and maybe, if the hopelessness if lifted, even in Sarajevo, that Davor Suker, Zvonimir Boban, Alen Boksic and others are running in the red and white checked national shirts for nothing.

They will earn a bonus of \$50,000 per man if, and only if, they reach the Euro 96 tournament. Meanwhile, each match on Croatian soil is a homecoming, since only goalkeeper Drazen Ladic is based with a club in Croatia's league.

Boban, struggling to stay on Milan's all-star side, is the captain whose drive, hunger and direction gave everything to Sunday's vital point. People of a country who know only too well how to use the word courage apply it to Boban. They tell of how, seeing children being beaten by police truncheons, he remonstrated with the Serb militia and actually kicked one cop.

And, when your team is a goal down, when it is apparent that the weight of expectation is draining the players, there is one man especially on whom Croats rely.

Fourteen times Suker has played for Croatia, 15 times he has hit the net, speeding in from the right with obvious control and direct intent.

When his moment came in Sunday's match to take a penalty, when tension reduced the roar to a hush, it was with disbelief that I noted Suker taking the shot with his left foot, since he is predominantly right-footed. He outwitted the goalkeeper, wrong-footed him to use a soccer phrase, and stroked the ball home.

The cold nerve of that man in that cauldron was reason enough to be there, though the travel advisories recommend we stay out of Croatia. Admittedly, sport can only gloss over the horrors of war, but even so, for a day and a night, it allowed us to breathe more tolerance than our political masters sometimes would like. "Zivjeli," as the Croats say, "Cheers."

Rob Hughes on the staff of The Times

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	Pct	GB
Yokohama	71	48	0.598	—
Hiroshima	68	51	0.574	8
Yamaguchi	66	53	0.553	9 1/2
Yokohama	64	55	0.537	12
Chunichi	58	61	0.483	21 1/2
Hokkaido	46	73	0.385	35

#### Tokyo Series

Yokohama 7, Hiroshima 0

Chunichi 6, Hiroshima 4

#### Pacific League

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seibu	69	50	0.580	—
Softbank	67	52	0.562	1 1/2
Nippon Ham	59	60	0.492	12 1/2
Deaf	54	65	0.450	20 1/2
Chiba	47	72	0.393	28 1/2

### FOOTBALL

#### NFL Standings

##### AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Buffalo	4	1	0	0.800	—
Atlanta	4	1	0	0.800	—
Indianapolis	3	2	0	0.600	11 1/2
New England	1	4	0	0.200	43 1/2
N.Y. Jets	1	5	0	0.167	48 1/2

##### Central

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Cleveland	3	3	0	0.500	12 1/2
Pittsburgh	3	3	0	0.500	12 1/2
Cincinnati	2	4	0	0.333	13 1/2
Houston	2	4	0	0.333	13 1/2
Jacksonville	2	4	0	0.333	13 1/2

##### West

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Kansas City	5	1	0	0.833	14 1/2
Oakland	5	1	0	0.833	14 1/2
Denver	3	3	0	0.500	18 1/2
San Diego	3	3	0	0.500	18 1/2
Seattle	2	3	0	0.400	25 1/2

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE

#### East

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Dallas	5	1	0	0.833	10 1/2
Philadelphia	3	3	0	0.500	12 1/2
N.Y. Giants	2	4	0	0.333	18 1/2
Washington	2	4	0	0.333	18 1/2
Arizona	1	5	0	0.167	24 1/2

#### Central

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Tampa Bay	4	3	0	0.562	8 1/2
Chicago	3	3	0	0.500	13 1/2
Green Bay	3	3	0	0.500	13 1/2
Minnesota	2	4	0	0.333	18 1/2
Detroit	2	4	0	0.333	18 1/2

#### West

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Atlanta	4	3	0	0.562	8 1/2
St. Louis	4	3	0	0.562	8 1/2
San Francisco	4	3	0	0.562	8 1/2
Carolina	3	4	0	0.429	12 1/2
New Orleans	2	5	0	0.286	18 1/2

### HOCKEY

#### NHL Standings

##### EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
New Jersey	1	0	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1.000	—
Washington	1	0	0	1.000	—
Florida	1	0	0	1.000	—
N.Y. Islanders	1	0	0	1.000	—
Tampa Bay	0	1	0	0.000	4 1/2
N.Y. Rangers	0	1	0	0.000	4 1/2

##### Northeast Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Boston	1	0	0	1.000	—
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1.000	—
Hartford	1	0	0	1.000	—
Buffalo	0	1	0	0.000	4 1/2
Montreal	0	1	0	0.000	4 1/2
Ottawa	0	1	0	0.000	4 1/2

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
St. Louis	2	1	0	0.667	—
San Jose	2	1	0	0.667	—
Chicago	2	1	0	0.667	—
Dallas	1	1	0	0.500	4 1/2

### PEANUTS

#### WHAT'S THE CHANGE THE CLERK GAVE ME

10-11

#### GRAMPA SAYS IN THE OLD DAYS THEY USED TO COUNT IT OUT FOR YOU

10-11

#### COUNT IT OUT? WHY WOULD THEY DO THAT?

10-11

#### TO BE POLITE

10-11

#### POLITE?

10-11

### GARFIELD

#### HOLD IT RIGHT THERE! YOU KNOW WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN...

10-11

#### YOU'RE GOING TO STEP ON IT, I'LL TELL YOU YOU'RE FAT, THEN YOU'LL LOSE YOUR TEMPER AND STOMP ME FLAT

10-11

#### WELL, SHALL WE GET STARTED?

10-11

#### HOP ON, TUBBY

10-11

### BEETLE BAILEY

#### THAT GUY WAS REALLY ANGRY!

10-11

#### HE'S COMING RIGHT OVER TO KNOCK YOUR TEETH OUT!

10-11

#### WHAT!! I DO!!

10-11

#### HIDE YOUR TEETH

10-11

### DOONESBURY

#### MR. DOONESBURY!

10-11

#### I'M DR. RIPPON. I'VE JUST FINISHED TREATING YOUR LIFE.

10-11

#### HOW IS SHE, MR. RIPPON?

10-11

#### SHE'LL BE FINE. I STAMPED UP THE HEAD LACERATIONS AND RAN SOME TESTS, BUT I WANT TO KEEP HER FOR OBSERVATION.

10-11

#### SHE MADE A FREE AT ME.

10-11

#### SAY NO MORE, MR. RIPPON.

10-11

### CALVIN AND HOBBS

#### A UFO!

10-11

#### TAKE US TO THE SUPREME EATLING POTENTATE.

10-11

#### UPL. NELL.

10-11

#### IT WAS I WHO CHOSE THE LANDING SITE. KIDDING FOR HUNDREDS OF HUNDREDS OF YEARS.

10-11

### WIZARD of ID

#### I'D LIKE TO DISPEL THE POPULAR MISCONCEPTION THAT I DON'T CARE ABOUT THE CONCEPTS OF GENERATION TEN...

10-11

#### SELL IT, WIZARD.

10-11

#### ...X

10-11

### THE FAR SIDE

#### POOPHORN

10-11

#### When birds don't read.

10-11

### BLONDIE

#### DAGWOOD DOESN'T WANT BLONDIE MOVING HER CATERING BUSINESS OUT OF THE HOUSE

10-11

#### AND HE WANTS TO GET YOUR ADVICE ON THE MATTER. YOU KNOW, FROM A WOMAN'S PERSPECTIVE.

10-11

#### WHAT DO YOU THINK I SHOULD DO?

10-11

#### KEEP YOUR BIG FAT MOUTH SHUT!







**N**EW YORK — Oct. 1, Sunday: Exiting Holland Tunnel into glorious October sunshine, run smack into news story of "Will wonders never cease?" variety. A paving crew is working on Hudson Street! Has Giuliani gone mad? Hudson Street hasn't been paved since Indians sold the town for peanuts. Always suspected Hudson Street was why they sold so cheap. All those horses busting their axles between the tunnel and Spring Street — the Indians probably said, "Let's sell and move to Jersey before we run out of horses." cents) into the box, why do bus drivers never demand proof? (1) mold enough to ride cheap? (2) Why can't NYC TV stations cope with at least two news stories per day? Today it's Simpson's trial. Jury verdict ready. Climax of trial of the century (oh, come on, folks, not that old malarky again). Big-gam atmosphere stoked by tube and tabs. Reminds me of lying forgotten in a Michigan hospital because every sawbones and nurse for miles around was hysterical about Michigan University football team playing Ohio State, or somebody. Deep sense here of people taking leave of

Maneuvered car around, also deep down into worst patches without losing too many parts. A good thing too as I wouldn't have been able to shoot it in case of really bad damage. Because I'd left my gun back in Virginia. That's why. Not like Virginia here's dead to send me to get gun up here. What a bonanza for tow-truck business. Last time I had a car fatally damaged by Hudson Street had to pay tow-truck guys to shoot it for me. Hah hah. Just kidding.

Oct. 2, Monday: Some things to write about if you could figure out how to make them more interesting: Why do NYC cabs get smaller and smaller? Rode a cab that felt like motorized rickshaws, except more cramped. Cab fare to almost everywhere in my New York world is always

Two proofs that you can too judge human nature: (1) Bodily wastes of pets, which once carpeted the sidewalks of New York, are almost never encountered underfoot anymore. (2) Subways are so improved that anybody who hadn't been back in 10 years might think he was in Moscow or Washington.

□

Oct. 4, Wednesday . . .  
*New York Times Service*

Irrians: (1) Boarding bus, dropping the geezer fare (50 cents) into the box, why do bus drivers never demand proof? (2) I don't know, but I don't want to pay enough to ride cheap? (3) Why can't NYC TV stations report with at least two news stories per day? Today it's Simpson on trial. Jury verdict ready. Climax of trial of the century has come on, folks, not that old malarky again! Big game atmosphere stoked by tube and news. Reminds me of lying for a while in a Michigan hospital because of a sawbones and nurse for miles and miles by the shore for Michigan Amateur University football team playing Ohio State, or somebody. Deep sense of people taking leave of senses and jovine it.

Oct. 3, Tuesday: At office, Virginia asks me what verdict will be. Anybody's guess, say I.uries can be really nutty.ressed to guess, I toss a coin, saying, "Heads it's guilty." It ame down tails.

Holding a friend's hand in a fond office at the Legal Moment of the Century. "Not really." Somebody (white) says. "Don't you think it's outrageous?" Lack the wit, wisdom or wise-guy instinct to reply. "The verdict or the whole circus of the century?" So we have the Old Courtroom Problem, the old-guy-in-se-seconds-all look, and say, "Juries can't really nut." Reminds me of overing a capital-punishment trial in Baltimore, long ago. The defense attorneys had a choice. Trial by jury or by judge. Guy named Ed Granger's lawyer says just the judge. nks. The judge he picks is known around the courthouse as "Hanging Herman" Moser. Granger was hanged.

Oct. 4, Wednesd . . .  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — When Paul Auster creates his characters for novels and the screen, a chance meeting, a chance phone call often changes the course of a life. Just the sort of thing that happens to Paul Auster, too. Even happened to his dog.

A year ago, Auster and his young daughter, Sophie, were walking through their neighborhood, Park Slope in Brooklyn. A woman was

**For this author, 'Our lifelong certainties about the world can be demolished in a single second.'**

standing with a skinny golden-yellow dog, its hair wiry, its manner fearful, its provenance motley. "Brooklyn terrier," the author thought. It wore a sign that said "Please adopt me — I need a home."

No longer. Auster sat on the terrace of his turn-of-the-century brownstone recently, his "rehabilitated beast" Jack beside him.

"We are continually shaped by the forces of coincidence," he said. "Our lifelong certainties about the world can be demolished in a single second. People who don't like my work say that the connections seem too arbitrary. But that's how life is."

For those who do like his work, however, the dark uncharted world according to Auster is required reading. His characters, sometimes banal, often macabre but also capable of moments of exceptional tenderness, inhabit a world of fun-house distortion. Laughter can be merciless, anxiety is commonplace, yet love is redemptive. There are beginnings, but not always happy endings. In "Mr. Verigo," for example, the young narrator learns to fly, becomes wildly famous — and is suddenly grounded by puberty. Magic is leavened by reality; life by chance.

Auster, 48, lives in a house where nothing is left to fate. Each room, shared with his wife, the oboelist Siri Hustvedt, is sparsely and beautifully furnished. On the coffee table is a vase of white spice-scented lilies. A red dining table is so brilliantly lacquered that it is reflective.

Everything gleams — the golden oak floors and balustrades, the burnished cherry wood mantel. Propped casually are posters for the two

movies that have propelled Auster to a mass audience, the critically acclaimed "Smoke," for which he wrote the screenplay, and "Blue in the Face," which opens Friday in the United States and which he both wrote and co-directed.

"This house is a reflection of Siri and her Scandinavian craving for order. "I, unfortunately for my sins, am impervious to my physical surroundings. Not that I don't enjoy it, but I'd be incapable of creating such a place."

The house is for the family — they have two children — but not for work. Each day, he walks to a studio, where he writes. "In my studio, it is unkempt and unattractive," he said. "Once I'm in my work, I don't notice where I am."

Auster, who writes six hours a day, five to seven days a week, has been at his craft for more than 25 years; he has come up with 11 books, including eight novels, a book of poetry, a collection of essays and a memoir. He has also translated six books, both poetry and prose, from French to English, and edited *The Random House Book of Twentieth-Century French Poetry*. Now he is in films. Pure chance, of course.

On Christmas Day 1990, the director Wayne Wang failed to get his daily delivery in San Francisco of *The New York Times*. He bought

the last copy at a grocery store and read a story by Auster. "Auggie Wren's Christmas Story," that was on the Op-Ed page. He loved its portrait of a white cigar-store manager who pretends to be the grandson of a blind black woman on Christmas to make her happy. Wang asked his wife, "Who is Paul Auster?" Theo he went in search of the answer.

Five months later, Wang met Auster in the writer's Park Slope studio. Last year, they made "Smoke," followed immediately by "Blue in the Face," a warm-hearted valentine to Brooklyn, with many of the same characters but mostly improvised dialogue.

Janet Maslin wrote in The New York Times: "Since so much of what's appealing about 'Smoke' springs simply from character and setting, there's reason to look forward to a looser-limbed take on the same idea."

**"Blue in the Face,"** which also takes place in Auggie Wren's cigar store, stars Harvey Keitel with cameos by Lou Reed, Roseanne, Madonna and Lily Tomlin. Next, Auster will write a screenplay of his novel **"Mr. Vertigo,"** with the collaboration of the screenwriter Philip Haas, who in 1993 adapted Auster's novel **"The Music of Chance"** for the screen. Auster is also writing his ninth novel.

His work has been translated into 20 languages. The Times Literary Supplement calls him "one of America's most spectacularly in-



ventive writers." "Leviathan" won the 1993 Prix Medicis Etranger. "The Music of Chance" was nominated for the 1991 PEN/Faulkner award.

As success has come to him, so, too, is it just beginning to come to his wife, 40, who is as blond as her husband is dark. Her first novel, "The Blindfold," came out in 1992 and was well received. It was published in 14 different countries. Michiko Kakutani called it an "impressive and dexterous debut" in *The New York Times*. She has nearly completed her second novel.

With his belief that a single moment can irrevocably change a life, Auster is not a man who believes he has the answers. He may be very much the man of the literary and film moment, but he is not smug. In "The Art of Hunger," a book of essays, he wrote that the day he finished "The Music of Chance," he was in Vermont, thrilled with himself.

"So there I was, standing on the steps of my little shack, telling myself what a genius I was, when all of a sudden I looked up and saw my 2-year-old daughter in front of the house," he said. She was stark naked, squatting over some

stones and defecating. "So, rather than being able to bask in my own brilliance, I had to clean up my daughter's mess. She knocked me off my cloud, and I was very grateful to her for it."

He also stays grounded by that belief that anything can change the course of a life. In 1970, he discovered, by a strange coincidence, that his grandmother Anna Auster had murdered his grandfather Harry Auster. The two had fought about money and an affair he was having, and in 1919, she shot him in Kenosha, Wisconsin. She was later acquitted by reason of temporary emotional insanity.

His own life has been better documented. After he graduated from Columbia University, he sailed on an oil tanker, lived in France for four years, wrote and translated poetry, and in 1978, in desperate need of money, wrote a detective story that was published in 1982. In 1979, his life changed. His first marriage collapsed and his father, who seemed to be in perfect health one day, died the next, leaving him just enough of an inheritance to pay the rent and to get on with his writing. In 1981, he went to a poetry reading and met Hustvedt. Death. Money. Love.

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

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**W**HEN the three surviving Beatles recently returned to a recording studio, things were more difficult than they had anticipated. Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr were so upset when they heard a tape of John Lennon, who was murdered 15 years ago, that they persuaded themselves he was alive so they could play the backup music. "We just pretended that John had gone on holiday or out for tea and had left us the tape to play with," said Starr. The three ex-Beatles are about to release three double CDs using previously unheard material.



**Richard Branson, 45, will write his autobiography — already?— while flying around the world in a balloon, his publisher said. Branson and balloon manufacturer Per Lindstrand became the first to cross the Atlantic and the Pacific by hot-air balloon in 1987 and 1991. "It will be a good way to gather his thoughts, go through research material and structure things," said his publisher. And get attention?**

□

Woody Harrelson's departure from

the wedding of his former co-star Ted Danson and actress Mary Steenburgen.

Jamie Lee Curtis was accompanied by her eight-year-old daughter Annie at the Los Angeles premiere of her new film "The Heidi Chronicles." Nothing to do with Fleiss, Curtis has repeatedly said.

Elizabeth Taylor, 63, had surgery on her replaced left hip to make her legs the same length and is expected to return home in the next several days. Taylor's legs had been different lengths after she had both hips replaced during the last two years.

**Demi Moore wants another child.** "A boy would be nice, and I like the idea of there being four kids so there is no middle child," the actress said. Moore and husband Bruce Willis have three girls. The oldest appears with her mother in the upcoming movie "Striptease." "I felt it was something that was really going to give her the opportunity to understand what I do," Moore said.



Your stomach's growling.

Mother Nature's calling.

Your flight's boarding.

Plenty of time to make say

ten calls.

*With AT&T USADirect® and World Connect® Service, you can make multiple calls without redialing your card or access number.*

You're in a hurry. So we'll be brief. AT&T USADirect and World Connect Service gets you fast, clear connections back to the United States or to any of over 100 other countries. Also, an easier way to make multiple calls. Up to 10 in a row. Just dial the AT&T Access Number below for the country you're calling from. Your call will go through in seconds. Then, instead of hanging up after each call, busy signal or unanswered call, simply press the #button. In short, you'll spend less time dialing. And more time talking. Wait, (in second thought, isn't your flight about ready to take off?

ASIA/PACIFIC	NEW ZEALAND	BELGIUM*	ICELAND*	PORTUGAL*	MIDDLE EAST	AMERICAS	PANAMA*
AUSTRALIA 1800-881-011	PHILIPPINES**	BULGARIA*	IRELAND	PANAMA*	BAHRAIN*	ARGENTINA*	PERU*
CHINA, PRC***	SINGAPORE	CROATIA*	ITALY*	RUSSIA** (MOSCOW)	CYPRUS*	BOLIVIA*	VENEZUELA*
HONG KONG	SINGAPORE	CZECH REPUBLIC	LITHUANIA*	SLOVAK REP.	EGYPT* (CAIRO)	BRAZIL	AFRICA
INDIA*	SINGAPORE	DENMARK	LUXEMBOURG*	SPAIN*	ISRAEL	CANADA	GABON*
INDONESIA*	TAIWAN*	FINLAND	MALTA*	SWEDEN*	JAMAICA*	CHILE	GAMBIA
JAPAN*	THAILAND*	FRANCE	MEXICO*	SWITZERLAND*	LEBANON (BEIRUT)	COLombIA*	GUATEMALA*
KOREA		GERMANY	NETHERLANDS*	UKRAINE*	SAUDI ARABIA*	EL SALVADOR*	KENYA*
MACAO*		GREECE*	NORWAY	UNITED STATES*	TURKEY*	HONDURAS*	LIBERIA
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